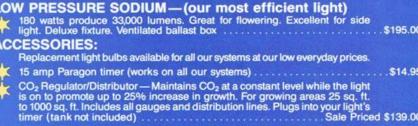


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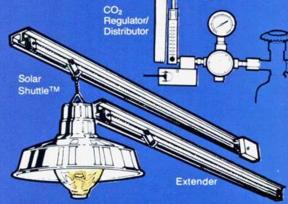
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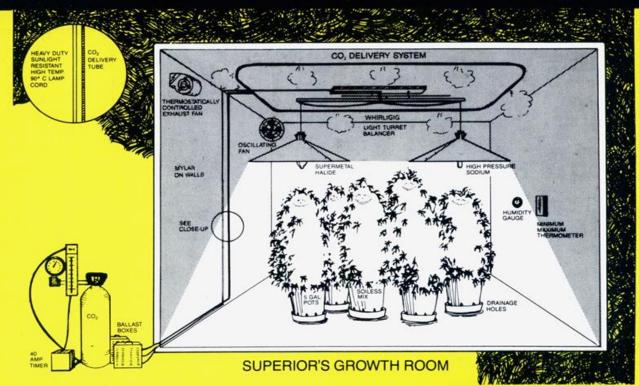
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ROCK CRITICS...WHO CARES?

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COVER PHOTOGRAPHY BY

MEL ZIMMER

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SOLO SILO

My neighbors on both sides of me are narcs. My wife and dog have left me to join a Right Wing nudity cult. I live in a missile silo as far away from the rest of the 2-D conservative world as possible and my only salvation is the slot I have cut in the ceiling of my bunker through which current copies of HIGH TIMES are shoved by passersby who know it is best for everyone concerned if I am kept underground and occupied.

Yours by 40 watt bulb, —B. Lowe Sealevel Minister of Sanity Elkbladder, Montana



continued from page 6

"BONGMASTER" **EXPLAINED AT LAST!**

You were wondering what a Bongmaster was? (See Letters, Aug. '86.) Well, at Angelo State University, the Bongmaster was the loader of the bong. Usually, the owner of the smoke plays the role, but between closer friends this position can be held by the one who knows best how much to load for each person. To Baltimore's Mr. Fish: moderation works for some, but Quinn, Randy and Ron taught me that "You gotta cough, to get off." Pushing it to the limit, but not to the point of choking. I DO like to enjoy my smoke.

Raging Fox West Texas

HIGH AND DIE!

The youths of today are our leaders of tomorrow! What are we leaving them? Air, water, and noise pollution! Plus the threat of a nuclear holocaust hanging over their heads! What a bright future they have! That's why it is everyone's responsibility to guide the youth of America in as straight a line as possible!

I am a member of P.A.T.C.H. (People Acting to Tackle Chemical Habits). We are a non-profit organization dedicated to helping people who are suffering from drug and/or alcohol abuse. Just listening to some of the experiences these people have encountered while under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol will cause the tears to rage forth in anger at the world! What fear and anxiety these people have suffered! Many have lost their friends, family, and respect for themselves. Worse yet, many have lost their lives! How do we explain to our Lord this great tragedy that we have brought on the future of America?

A couple of weeks ago, I came upon a copy of your magazine, HIGH TIMES. This was the first I knew of its existence. I was appalled, outraged, and angry as hell! I still am. How anyone can publish such trash is beyond me! Instead of publishing a magazine which would serve as a help and guideline to those who abuse drugs, you are telling people how to grow the best possible marijuana! In other words, you are telling America to "GET HIGH AND DIE!!"

HIGH TIMES is a disgraceful and despicable attack on society! We, the members of P.A.T.C.H. are doing everything in our power to see that this magazine, and others like it, are permanently removed from society. We

continued on page 69

Light Movers

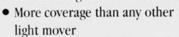
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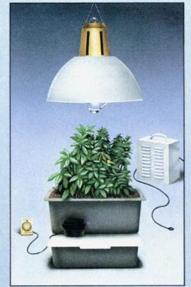


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After 18 months in prison on trumped-up charges, the Black President is on the loose.

riage anymore. There are four mothers of my children, but they don't have any say in my way of life."

He also has a well-known fondness for some good herb, and after his first American press conference was over, he lit up. "I should have had a spliff before the conference," he commented a couple of days later.

"I've been smoking since 1966," he adds. "December. It was a girl that turned me on to it. It was in Lagos."

While he is still very fond of grass, his experiences with other substances have not been so rewarding. "In 1975, or 1976, I went into cocaine," he recalled. "Then I went into LSD. I smoked some heroin around '77, '78. Hater found out that these things were deleterious to my

FLASHES



Fela in action
(left) and
one of his 25
"wives" (upper
left).

FELA FREED!

by Hank Bordowitz

• Fela is bad. He is an authentic tough guy, a genuine hero. Convicted on charges so trumped up that even the judge who tried his case later admitted it, he was a political prisoner in his native Nigeria, surviving a year and a half of conditions that have killed many lesser men. Fela has unquestionably earned the appellation he was given even before his recent ordeal: the most dangerous musician in the world.

"I am more dangerous now," claims the dissident musician. "Anytime, I'm a prisoner, I'm a certified prisoner. A prisoner means you only have pity only when you have to. You've seen so much atrocities in prison that peoples' conditions outside doesn't bother your mind anymore. So if somebody offends you outside, you go into prison for two years, at the end of two years, it's very dangerous for this guy. Prisoners are quite dangerous people, in a good way, not in a bad way."

Fela Anikulapo Kuti is one of the most (if not the most) popular musicians on the continent of Africa. He is also one of the most outspoken critics of the policies of his country. "If Africa is the richest continent on the face of the earth, why are so many of it's people so poor?" These days, the Black President is still outspoken.

"I will (run for president) if necessary," he adds. "I say it's necessary for two reasons: I seem to see the downfall of democracy in Africa as it is now. And it seems as if in Nigeria now, the position now is that one day they are just going to come and wake me up and say 'Fela, please come and be president.' It may not even be necessary to have an election because my popularity is too extreme."

This might sound flippant, but it is not too far from the truth. Being in prison might have silenced his music, but it raised his profile worldwide. It also made him stronger as a person. "Survival is my spiritual condition," he adds. "I am very spiritual, I am very knowledgable about myself, I know what I accomplished about myself. I know how I can improve my mind. I was using the prison as a treatment, so I was ready for any condition whatsoever. It was very bad, but I used that badness for goodness for my personal self, so coming out of it I feel younger, stronger."

Prison has changed some things about Fela, made him wilder. Before he went into prison, for example, Fela was married to no less than 25 women. "Now I don't have any wives," he says. "I have women of my children. I don't have wives anymore. I don't believe in the institution of mar-

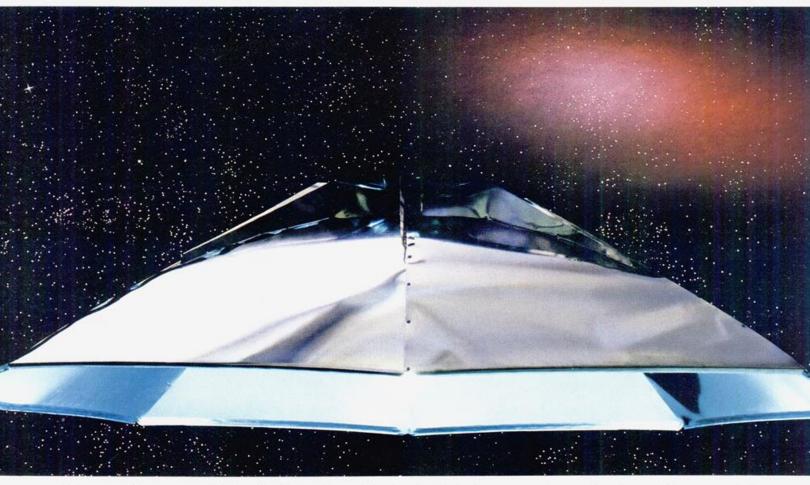
health. So I left the shit. I stopped cocaine, heroin, LSD, all that shit. It was killing my prick. I couldn't fuck. So I abandoned those things in 1980."

Still, since he was endeavoring to build his spirituality in prison, and since the conditions were so bleak, one is led to wonder what the drug situation is in a Nigerian prison. "I'd like to keep that matter secret," the singer demurs, "because if I were to say anything about that I might get the prisoners into trouble. They won't be able to do the things they do. If I divulge the secrets of the prison, and the authorities read it, the prisoners might find life difficult there."

Another thing prison hasn't changed is his attitude. Far from taking his time inside as a warning, Fela will not be silenced. "I don't give a fuck about that. If you are hoping to stay out of prison then you'll never get things done."

He is, nonetheless, happy to be out. "I would like to say how gratified I am for the support that all of you gave me while I was in prison," he told a group of journalists during his first American press conference. "I want to tell you all that I appreciate the support, and it has given me the complete belief that this world is for one people, and the whole different races of this world are one people, just different colors and things. I intend to enhance this concept of Human Internationalism."

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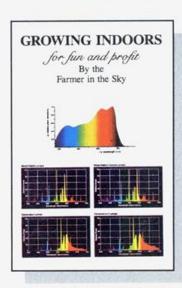
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Remove the pollutants from the air.

Our Negative Ion Generator by Pulsair uses a back-andforth emission/collection cycle that makes it extremely effective in removing smoke, dust, pollen and other pollutants

from the air. The ions actually kill airborne bacteria and will remove dirt particles as small as 1/1000 micron. Will work in rooms up to 250 sq. ft.....\$99.00

Monitor your environment.

The SENSAPHONE is an automatic 24 hour alarm system that closely monitors all critical growroom activities...and calls up to four user-selected telephone numbers to alert you of any temperature changes (you set the high and low limits), power failures, unusual sounds, or other crippling emergencies. It does this all by

talking to you in plain English. You can call SENSAPHONE at any time and get a status report (temperature, power, etc.) viaits voice

synthesizer.

After it gives its

reports, it will open up its microphone to let you listen in to the growroom for 15 seconds for any unusual sounds. With the paging accessory, SENSAPHONE will beep you through a local automated paging service to alert you of any growroom problems.

SENSAPHONE is also a great security system when coupled with the infrared sensor which can detect any movement in an area up to 35' in distance. Our vibration detector and/or conventional magnetic security switches can also be attached for additional security. In the event of an unauthorized intrusion, you will be called and informed that an alert condition exists.

Easy to install, just plug it into your phone line.

SENSAPHONE MONITOR — base unit monitors temperature, power, & noise level \$249.00

You may add any or all of these accessory SENSA-PHONE attachments. Just connect to your SENSAPHONE alert stations to warn you of these growroom problems:

Water Detector — detects presence of water on the floor or other area \$29.00 Humidity Sensor — you set high and low humidity limits — SENSAPHONE calls you if they are exceeded79.00

Lamp Out Sensor — detects a burned out Tempalarm - add high-low temperature sen-

Vibration Detector - detects any vibration due to unauthorized entry or other source . . . 49.00

Water Level Detector - alerts you when your

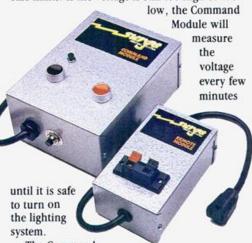
Magnetic Contact Switch - use on doors and windows to detect unauthorized entry 6.00 Smoke Alarm — triggers SENSAPHONE if there Infrared Sensor - detects human movement up

Paging Adaptor - allows your SENSAPHONE to access an automated paging system whereby you are beeped if an alert condition exists 99.00

Protect your lighting system.

We are very excited about our new invention - the Surge Survival System. You can now protect your lighting investment from electrical surges, brown-outs, electrical storms and lightning strikes. Burned out bulbs and ballasts, especially on High Pressure Sodium units, can be a costly experience.

Our unique new system electronically monitors your power line for both high voltage and low voltage problems. When your voltage reaches a dangerous level, the Command Module instantaneously shuts down the lighting system just long enough to allow the bulb to cool and the voltage to stabilize. The Command Module then analyzes the line voltage and turns on the lighting system if the voltage is within safe limits. If the voltage is still too high or too



The Command Module will control an unlimited number of Remote Modules. Each Remote Module can switch one 1000 watt system at 120 volts or two 1000 watt systems at 240 volts.

Command Module with one Remote Module (120 or 240 volts) \$99.00 Additional Remote Modules (120 or 240 volts) \$29.00 each

See additional product listing inside front cover.





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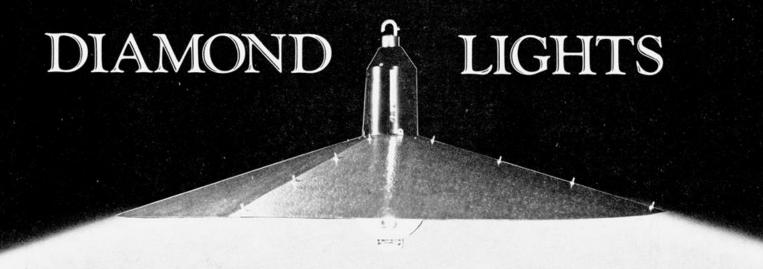




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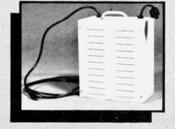
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MEDIA BLACK-OUT ON by Claire Winston-Levy WASHINGTON, D. C. PISS-TEST REVOLT

ere's a story you never saw in the papers, or heard on television or the radio. At the end of this story, I'll explain why—C.W.L.

"This is a major victory for all federal employees," crowed a press release that went out, last June 2, from the National Treasury Employees' Union in Washington. NTEU president Robert Tobias, whose union represents the 12,000 U.S. Customs workers in this country, was exulting over the hasty retreat of the Customs Commissioner from his firmly-stated intentions to subject those Customs workers to mandatory, random, surprise urinalysis for drugs. "Random testing for drugs is out, and from now on, no whim of a specimen-happy agency head can decide the fate of a dedicated Customs employee's career," the NTEU release proclaimed, concluding optimistically: "Now maybe we can get on with the business of fighting the country's drug problem!"

This release was ignored by the New York Times, AP, UPI, Reuters, and all the major networks; a rather extraordinary omission, because all

these media outlets had avidly covered, over the days and weeks immediately beforehand, the numerous nononsense press releases and briefings by the highly-visible Customs Commissioner, William Von Raab, who'd been volubly broadcasting his determination to commence piss-testing his employees before the summer was fully under way. Von Raab-a good-looking, articulate, and admirably authoritarian fixture of the Reagan Administration—had been in the media spotlight all spring, with his double-barrelled publicity campaigns to convict the entire Mexican Government of dope-moving, and to subject all his employees to a strict, shrivening, non-permissive regimen of drug-urinalysis testing. The selfsame media venues that found Von Raab's piss-surveillance proclamations important enough to merit plenty of time and space, however, neglected to devote a single syllable to his precipitate abandonment of it, the last week in June. continued on page 19

Top Drugs Doc Reveals New Shock Horror:

MARIJUANA CAUSES AIDS!!!

by Mark Swain

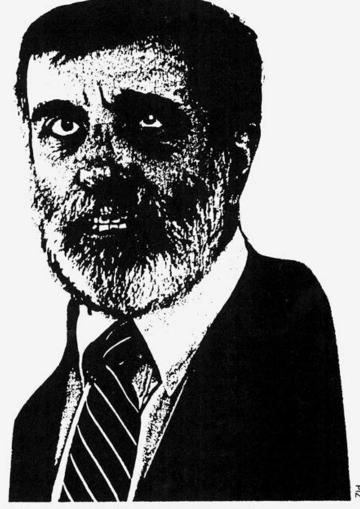
hy hasn't there been a national panic about drugs?" senior Administration drug advisor Ian Macdonald, M.D., impatiently asks reporters. "One million people may have AIDS, 27 million people regularly use drugs on some basis, and many more have experimented or tried on some other basis."

Doing his level best to get a decent nationwide drugs-and-AIDS panic under way, Dr. Macdonald then declared that "early marijuana use" leads to the development of AIDS. Since Dr. Macdonald is administrator of the federal Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) which is the parent bureaucracy of all federal drugtherapy agencies, this diagnosis carries weight.

During the year he's run ADAMHA. Dr. Macdonald told the Toronto Journal of Addictions recently, he's toured several hospitals where AIDS patients are treated. The "vast majority" of these patients, he said, had smoked some marijuana at least once in their lives; and he pointed out that nearly every single one of the intravenous drug users who comprise over a quarter of the AIDS-infected population began their drug-using careers with marijuana. Therefore, Macdonald told the Journal, he concludes that the early use of marijuana causes AIDS.

If he personally were ever to test positive for the AIDS marker virus in his own blood-Dr. Macdonald pledged, "You wouldn't see me with a glass of wine or a joint." And he advised any wretches who may already have graduated from potsmoking to needle-freakery and contracted the deadly HTLV-III virus that presages AIDS development, that all may not be lost: "If you get off the needle now-even though you are infected-you are going to greatly reduce your chances of getting AIDS.

Dr. Macdonald, formerly a private pediatrician in a white, middle class Florida community, may not know much about



DER SHOCKMEISTER: DR. IAN MACDONALD

counselling urban needle freaks (who are infinitely more scared of the immediate horrors of heroin withdrawals than the long-term horrors of developing AIDS), but he obviously believes he can promote panic well enough in middle class people who look to the government for guidance on drug issues. So far, Dr. Macdonald has managed to commandeer scores of thousands of dollars out of ADA-MHA's miniscule research budget, and has earmarked it for dramatic lab projects involving the effects of marijuana components on the human immune system.

AIDS Project Suppressed?

In fact, last May, in the week before the Journal of Addictions published Macdonald's diagnosis that marijuana causes AIDS, a preliminary report from ADAMHA's prime ongoing marijuana-and-AIDS project was reported at an allstar government scientific seminar in Betheseda, Maryland. Dr. Herman Freidman, who carried out the laboratory work on this project at the University of South Florida in Tampa, delivered a formidably continued on page 28

DOTOTON

PIONEERS IN THE MODERN ERA OF RESEARCH ON THE MINERAL NUTRITION OF PLANTS...ONE OF THEM WILL CHANGE YOUR LIFE



LUTHER BURBANK lived from 1849 to 1926, and not before or since has there been a greater contributor to plant development. Every domesticated fruit or vegetable or flower has been produced by Mr. Burbank directly or by his methodology.

Mr. Burbank's methodology was extremely simple: (1) First he would GATHER the most extensive seed stock of a particular species from all over the world. (2) Then he would PLANT all of the seeds closely together. From the resulting ten thousand plants, he would (3) SELECT one or two that had the most pronounced characteristic of size or shape or scent or color or whatever he was looking for. (4) From those one or two plants, all of the seeds were PLANTED and from the resulting ten thousand plants, only one or two would be (5) SELECTED that further developed more of the desired characteristic. This process of planting and selection would be repeated as often as necessary from a few generations to hundreds of generations until Mr. Burbank would release the final seed stock to the rest of the world.

Mr. Burbank grafted one hundred different types of apple branches onto a single apple tree and each branch bore a completely different fruit the first year for his personal selection. Inventing this grafting technique, he squeezed thousands of years

of research into a few. The results of his work, from potatoes to apples to EVERY domesticated fruit, vegetable or flower, are what we grow today.

The Burbank Potatoe Quadrupled World Production in One Year. Luther Burbank never needed a lot of space. In his lifetime he conducted over one hundred thousand series of experiments and changed the world on less than three acres of land.



DENNIS ROBERT HOAGLAND, 1888-1949, was the inventor of the "four salt Hoagland solution" from which all HYDRO-PONICS are based. Although a brilliant botanist, Dr. Hoagland was interested in only one thing, the BIO-MASS (size and weight) of the TOMATO produced hydroponically. Working under the scientific assumptions of the early 1900s, Dr. Hoagland's world assumed four things:

land's world assumed four things:

A. Plants had a life cycle leading to death. WE NOW KNOW plants have a very different way of achieving a life and death cycle than does the human being. Humans are more genetically structured toward their life and death cycle than plants. Plants allow environmental factors to control not only their life and death cycle but their sex as well: Such things as (1) "PHOTO-PERIOD" (length of time under light and dark), (2) "THERMO-PERIOD" (length of time under temperature variation), and most importantly (3) "NUTRIENT PERIOD" (length of time under a given nutrient configuration).

B. Maximum SIZE and WEIGHT before death of (a) root, (b) shoot, (c) fruit-known as the "root to shoot to fruit ratio"—was the absolute goal. WE NOW KNOW the "root to shoot to fruit ratio" is a fallacy. There is no such thing. While keeping the budding sites from an average of 6 inches to less than 1 inch), the number of the normal sized fruit will increase to thousands.

lengths* (distance between the budding sites from an average of 6 inches to less than 1 inch), the number of the normal sized fruit will increase to thousands

per plant. (*Footnote: See inter-nodal length graph at top of page 12.)

C. Plant "lush feeding" of excess nutrients meant nothing. WE NOW KNOW plant "lush feeding" kills the plant. The basis of the hydroponic method is that a fresh nutrient supply be pumped in while the used nutrient supply drains out. This allows the plant to absorb excess amounts of calcium. If allowed, the plant will absorb 10 times what it requires of calcium to the exclusion of other more beneficial nutrients like N, P, K, Mg, Na, Cl, etc. Too much calcium

and the plant gets GARDENING OF THE ARTERIES and dies after one seasonal growth period.

D. An aquaeous (water) based system without a "buffer" (soil having a cation exchange capacity, C.E.C.) was best. WE NOW KNOW an aquaeous (water) based nutrient solution surrounding the root system without a "buffer" to protect the roots creates a "water root"—a thick, fleshy root that has layered itself with "fat" to protect itself. Nowhere near the amount of root surface area is produced hydroponically (water based) as when the roots are buffered against excess concentrations by a soil medium.

WE NOW KNOW that the soil mediums used by Dr. Hoagland, such as perlite vermiculite, and sand have no buffering action or "CATION EXCHANGE CAPACITY" (C.E.C.). The CATION EXCHANGE CAPACITY of a soil medium is the ability of that medium to ABSORB AND RELEASE a nutrient solution.

tion. The cation exchange capacity of the soil medium protects the root system and allows it to produce thousands more root structures, producing thousands more square inches of root surface area. The greater the root surface area, the more efficient the nutrient uptake for faster frowth.

The early 1900s did not have the advanced technology of 1986. Equipment for testing nutrient solutions and plant tissue such as the gas-liquid chromotographic assay (GLC), Thin-Layer chromotographic assay (TLC) and sophisticated atomic absorption equipment were not available.

With the aid of the computer since 1951, the medical profession by comparison has advanced in the last 30 years more than in the preceding 2,000 years.

If Dennis Robert Hoagland had access to 1986 technology in 1920, he never would have designed the hydroponic system.



JEFFERY JULIAN DEMARCO, 1951- ____, is President and founder of PYRAPONIC INDUSTRIES and is the inventor of the methodology known as GROWING PLANTS PYRAPONIMETRICALLY and the PHOTOTRON.

Three things are required to grow plants pyraponimetrically: 1. A laboratory grade growth chamber known as the PHOTO-TRON. 2. A specific METHODOLOGY for plant growth and manipulation (instructions). 3. A very specific NUTRIENT SUP-PLY COMPUTER DESIGNED IN PARTS PER MILLION (PPM) for each individual PHOTOTRON. The exact nutrient calibrations are individually calibrated based upon two soil samples taken from the phototron: one after FORTY-FIVE DAYS of plant growth and one after 90 DAYS of plant growth—ONLY TWO ARE REQUIRED.

Mr. DeMarros's Masters these was an the propositional and the proposition of the proposition

Mr. DeMarco's Masters thesis was on the cannabinoid profile of marijuana. After working under both federal and state license in a laboratory at a major university for over two years, and since 1976 has developed the phototron, the methodology and the chemistry to study the internal workings of the plant (not just the SIZE and WEIGHT, but utmostly important to study the MOLECULAR and PHARMACOLOGIC properties of the plant). The research developed in pursuit of Mr. DeMarco's Pharmacoungue is the control of the plant of the

Pharmacognosy is the study of molecules produced inside plants. This type of study requires very sophisticated equipment like the Gas-Liquid Chromotogram (GLC), Thin-Layer Chromotogram (TLC) and Atomic Absorption.

THC-delta 9, the psychoactive molecule produced by the marijuana plant, is so microscopic that 100,000 molecules fit end to end would sit on the head of a pin. When you're concerned about growing structures so infinitely tiny, what difference does the size of the plant make?

In the disciplines of Botany, Horticulture, Plant Physiology, Soil Chemistry and Floraculture, a "root to shoot to fruit" ratio requires a large root and a

large shoot to grow large fruit.

Growing plants Pyraponimetrically (by exactly measuring all 21 environmental elements), requires the plant to produce minimal root, minimal shoot

(inter-nodal lengths) and maximize the number of budding sites and size of the bud, flower or fruit. To develop the (A) PHOTOTRON. (B) the CHEMISTRY and (C) the plant manipulation methodology known as GROWING PLANTS PYRAPONIMET-

RICALLY, the marijuana plant was used because of its unique properties.

The PHOTOTRON was designed to: (1) GROW 6 PLANTS THREE AND ONE-HALF FEET TALL IN 45 DAYS; (2) Duplicate exactly the quality of the plant material the seed came from; (3) RE-FLOWER AND RE-BUD PLANT MATERIAL EVERY 45 DAYS UP TO 9 TIMES PER YEAR; (4) NEVER KILL-ING THE PLANTS. YEAR AFTER YEAR; (5) BE REMOVED FROM EVERY DAY. (The system is designed for plant removal, not containment); and (6) To produce 6-8 ounces of plant material every 45 days.

Growing Plants Pyraponimetrically will revolutionize indoor plant production as we know it today. At PYRAPONIC LABORATORIES, over 25 PHOTO-TRONS are used for new experiments. To date, PYRAPONIC LABORATORIES have successfully catalogued 17 varieties of flowering plants, 14 varieties of fruits and vegetables, 8 varieties of tobacco and will force flower roses 365 days per year.

A year, or two years from now, PYRAPONIC INDUSTRIES will mass market the PHOTOTRON through the major retailers, on television and radio, I will look forward to working with you. Thank you very much.

1-312-544- B-U-D-S

Jeffery Julian DeMarco

President and Founder Pyraponic Industries

OVER 3,000 SOLD.

HAWAII VS THE PHOTOTRON

Hello, my name is Jeffery Demarco, President and Founder of PYRAPONIC INDUSTRIES

My masters thesis is on the cannabinoid profile of marijuana. I tell you this for historical foot note only

In pursuit of my own masters thesis, I generated the most extensive popular literature library in the world. Then, I generated

The PHOTOTRON will draw \$4.00 per month in electricity (average). My system is totally dif-In fact you will grow 6 plants, three and one half feet tall in 45 days, guaranteed. You will maintain a one inch internodal length, guaranteed. That each plant will produce 1,000 budding sites, FROM TOP TO BOT-TOM, guaranteed. And there will be 6 plants

> And this is the only system in the world where you can re-flower and re-bud the exact same plants every 45 days, up to nine times per year without killing them off, EVER. Then, you may re-flower and re-bud the exact same plants, every 45 days up to nine times per year, while you remove from the system every single solitary day. Every day (average 6-8 oz. every 45 days). You remove from the PHOTOTRON every single solitary day, beginning on day 20 from seed germination.

per individual PHOTOTRON, guaranteed.

I personally, guarantee and service back the PHOTOTRON, so do not let its technical nature throw you. You will require THREE PAGES OF INSTRUCTIONS ONLY. Because the system is TOTALLY COMPLETE. You will do three things: 1. Select your seed. 2. Plug the system

Then, if you have any questions at all. You may call me directly. Ask your question. Get the answer. And carry on about your business. You cannot fail with my PHOTOTRON. I do not allow any of my PHOTOTRONS to fall below SHOW-CASE. I have personally guaranteed every PHOTOTRON that has ever been sold. And I have never had one returned. I am not starting now.

So, call me. Right now. I accept all of my phone calls, personally.

'If you do not learn more about plant production than you have ever learned before, I will pay you for the call."

Jeffery Julian De Marco

the most extensive scientific bibliography in the world. I then went into a laboratory under Federal license at a major university in which I designed a laboratory grade growth chamber called the PHOTOTRON. If you read all of the popular literature: I did. All of the scientific literature: I did. And look at every aparatus that is in High Times, you will find one common denominator. Every system, TILL NOW, has attempted to re-create Hawaii. I suggest that when you finally achieve the re-creation of Hawaii, you can do NO BET-TER than Hawaii's results. AND WHAT ARE HAWAII'S RESULTS? In fact you will grow the plant 6 to 9 months 6 to 12 feet tall. In fact you will average a 6 inch internodal length. (distance between budding sites). In fact have a 10% budding ratio at the tops of the plant. In fact, throw away 90% of the plant material (leaves/shake). And in fact YOU MUST START ALL OVER AGAIN. Look. The only thing I'm waiting nine months for is a baby, number one. Number two, I do not want a tree in my house. And number three, I am not going to pay the ELECTRIC BILL TO PRODUCE THE SUN somewhere in my closet. Do not let its pretty looks fool you. Do not let its size (3 ½ feet tall x 18 inches wide) fool you. Do not let its weight at 17 lbs

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photograph presented from university conducted research for Masters Thesis entitled "Factors Controlling Resin-Production and Plant Growth," pertains to any plant.

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PYRAPONIC LABORATORIES: GROWING PLANTS PYRAPONIMETRICALLY

PYRAPONIC LABORATORIES MAINTAINS: (1) The most extensive scientific literature library in the world. (2) The most extensive popular literature in the world. (3) The most extensive library of Data Packages and Soil Analysis selected from over 3,000 PHOTOTRONS sold worldwide. (4) On premises, over 25 PHOTOTRONS with the capacity of three shelves each so that up to 75 experiments may be ongoing at any one time. Jeffery Julian DeMarco, President and Founder of PYRAPONIC INDUSTRIES and PYRAPONIC LABORATORIES, maintains his PHOTOTRONS for the purpose of killing plants. It is only after experimenting with the parameters of death at PYRAPONIC LABORATORIES that the PHOTOTRON can perform so miraculously around the world. Said to be the number 1 herbicidal maniac, Mr. DeMarco has full-time laboratory technicians on staff and has the most extensive technical consulting network from Universities around the world. PYRAPONIC LABORATORIES maintains the most sophisticated on-premises computerization for data analysis and retrieval in the world. Thousands of experiments have been conducted and thousands more will be ongoing to expand ever further the performance of each PHOTOTRON. As PYRAPONIC LABORATORIES introduces new methods or nutrient formulations, each PHOTOTRON owner is contacted so that every PHOTOTRON is upgraded long after it has been purchased.

THE PHOTOTRON IMPROVES MORE AND MORE THE LONGER YOU OWN IT!

GROWTH PATTERN OF TOMATOES GROWN PYRAPONIMETRICALLY .



Young tomato plants in vegetative stage.



Young tomato plants beginning to flower and fruit.



Fruiting less than an inch apart.



"Normal" fruit development with a reduced root-to-shoot ratio.

GROWTH PATTERN OF CUCUMBERS GROWN PYRAPONIMETRICALLY -



Typical testing pattern by Pyraponic Laboratories depicting the morphological differences of cucumbers grown under identical conditions except one nutrient level.



Plants nearing top of Phototron in less than 30 days.



Plants filling the Phototron in less than 45 days.



Tremendous flowering and fruiting less than an inch apart.

HERBS, VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS GROWN PYRAPONIMETRICALLY •



Herbal garden at 65 days of Parsley, Sage, Basil, Oregano, Thyme and Chive.



The hottest jalapa pepper grown anywhere in the world.



Laboratory experiment producing complete root systems on the stem structures of flowering marigolds.



"Normal" marigold flower size produced with reduced root-toshoot ratio.

GROWTH PATTERNS OF ZINIAS AND SNAPDRAGONS GROWN PYRAPONIMETRICALLY .



Day 44: Phototron jammed with flowering zinias.



Day 52: "Normal" zinia flower size produced with reduced rootto-shoot ratio.



Day 46: Phototron jammed with flowering snapdragons.



Day 58: "Normal" snapdragon flower size produced with reduced root-to-shoot ratio.

MEDIA BLACK-OUT

continued from page 14

HOW NOT TO BUST A UNION

The United States Customs Service, charged with the task of preventing objectionable substances, objects and persons from entering the extensive borders of the United States, is not (as most people assume) a police agency under the Justice Department, or a military agency under the Department of Defense (DoD). Customs is a wing of the Treasury Department, and all its personnel are civilians. Like civilian government agencies of every sort, Customs is being savaged by the notorious Gramm-Rudman federal budget holocaust of 1986; in fact, Commissioner Von Raab this year will have to lay off 1,547 Customs workers, and swallow a \$14 million budget cut. This obviously accounts for why he spent the entire spring impersonating a policeman for the media, condemning drug-corrupted Mexican politicians and banging the gong for compulsory on-the-job piss-testing; Von Raab has seen how very gentle the White House money-butchers have been with the DoD and the Justice Department. If he can convince the Reagan people's parsimonious pursekeepers that his outfit is as feisty and nasty as a cop outfit, maybe they'll loosen up on the ordained layoffs and money-chopping.

Being a civilian agency, however, Customs does have this union representing its personnel, and unions invariably kick up a major fuss whenever management proposes to pisstest all their members for drugs. (Although the media very rarely elect to cover this inconvenient angle of the dope-testing phenomenon, sports fans at least get ample news about the never-ending urinalysis squabbles between major-league team owners and their Players' Associations.) Acutely aware of this problem, Von Raab last spring endeavored to gradually inoculate his Customs workers to the notion of compulsory piss-testing with a series of carefully-worded memoranda.

To say that these piss-test memos were worded carefully, though, is not to say they were worded skillfully. The most nicely-worded memo, which also undoubtedly had the most counter-productive effect of all, was read by all Customs workers on March 13. In this one, Von Raab tried to persuade his staff that some of them were actually begging to get piss-tested:

"Customs employees, more than

many other federal employees, are routinely exposed to the vast network of organized crime that is inextricably tied to illegal drug use," this screed intoned gravely. Then Von Raab, who never rummaged a suitcase in an airport Customs zone in his life, proceeded to get familiar: "Many of our jobs put us in contact with this criminal element, as well as with illegal substances themselves. In fact, many of you are constantly faced with challenges to your integrity. Some of you have told me that you would appreciate assurances that your co-workers are not illegal drug users, since your personal safety can depend on the performance of a partner.'

Though this certainly qualifies as cant, inspired cant it's not. The vast majority of Customs workers, stuck in horribly boring Customs jobs, were not really likely to rejoice over the prospect of pissing in a bottle for management just because a few paranoiacs among them might be obsessed with their co-workers' bladders. (Or Von Raab might just as likely have been simply lying, considering Von Raab's well-demonstrated tendency to do so.) And it did not help things one little bit when Von Raab proceeded to wheedle his hirelings with the promise that since only some of them might get piss-tested, then there was no reason for all of them to get upset.

"As you can see," Von Raab declared in a memo of May 8 to all employees, "many of you will not be involved with drug screening at all, unless you apply and are selected for a covered position." This word "covered" referred to the particular Customs job categories Von Raab had designated for testing: relatively "sensitive" slots like special agents, luggage and cargo inspectors, pilots and so on. No, Customs wouldn't be testing all their bookkeepers and drivers and stenographers and janitors, Von Raab assured everyone; only sensitive personnel, beginning with the Commissioner himself (now, go and argue with that) and down no lower than the likes of pilots and suitcase-rummagers.

This really is a lousy way to try to break a union. Sure, if you assure your people that *some* of them won't be piss-tested when the piss program starts, then hopefully *most* of them won't challenge the idea of such a program beforehand, hoping that they'll fall into the non-tested category, and be afraid of protesting anyhow, for fear they'll be accused of secret drug vices if they do protest.

continued over

"SMOKE-IN" The Movie

NOW AVAILABLE ON VIDEO CASSETTES

Suppressed for a Decade



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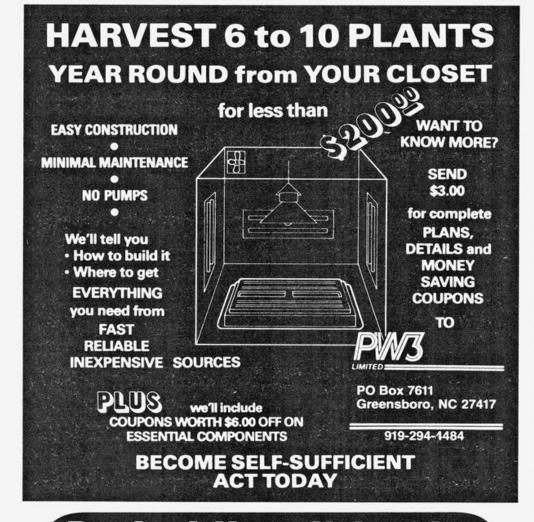
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MEDIA BLACK-OUT

continued from previous page

As for this memo's assurances that Customs would be using only the most top-notch, state-of-the-art pisstesting procedures, that really only made things a whole lot worse for Von Raab. The workers' urine specs, he stipulated, would be subjected to a scrupulous "two-tiered" testing process. After all the specimens had gone through a tentative immunoassay (IA) process, those which showed "positive" readings by IA would be retested by sophisticated gas chromatography with mass spectrometry (GC/MS). Only the very most proficient lab techs would be enlisted to run all this delicate machinery, of course. And what's more, to minimize the number of samples that always get mislabelled or contaminated in any mass testing process, Customs would employ "trained professionals who are experienced in collection and chain-of-custody procedures."

Imagine that! Just imagine working for Customs, where 1,547 people are going to be laid off before this October, already worried sick about your job. And now your boss, William Von Raab, informs you that he's going to start spending all this budget money on piss tests (which run to well over \$100 for every single IA-to-GC/ MS workup), and spending yet more money on all these full-time "trained professionals" to handle the specimens. Are you going to swallow that shit without calling up your union

rep?

And another important thing: Customs people are trained in lawenforcement procedures, civilians though they may be. Every policeman in the world who's ever had to testify in a narcotics case knows how lousy even the most highly-paid chemists can be at identifying drugs. Every experienced cop has seen good, solid narco cases go down the tubes because of lousy lab work. And every cop knows how incredibly much those chemists, even the lousiest of them, charge for their services: we're talking major budget money when we speak of drug-urinalysis programs, and Customs people know that painfully well. And they know how easily even the best GC/MS assay can be screwed up by even the best operator. If you know about how these things really work and don't work, you would never consent to letting your job ride on the results of any drug test performed by any chemist anywhere. "I would never want my urine to be



I wish to know where it is exactly that **HIGH TIMES** obtains pricings for the Trans-High Market Quotations? (From readers like you-ED.) I've noticed that the substances you report as being present usually are around, at least in the town that I'm in, but your prices—Ahhhh!!! (They're not "our" prices, they're what's reported to us as being the local going rate—ED.) You stated in the July '86 issue that hits from 'Frisco ran \$250-300 per sheet of 100 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Ouch! These people are idiots if they pay these prices. I have never in my life seen acid at more than \$3.00 per hit. If I sold it at that price I'd be a very rich man. I mail order doses from Berkeley, California, all the time and usually pay from \$40-60 a sheet. I am assured by my supplier that each dose is 125 mikes—and it is clean. I usually warn friends to take ½ a hit. One hit is a strong 12 hours of vivid hallucinations, minus the speedfeeling.

If people are honestly paying these ridiculous prices for acid, I have some simple advice that will save them some money. All they have to do is find the closest Grateful Dead concert and go. Look for any dude saying "Doses," and find out what he wants for a sheet. If he goes over \$60, laugh at him—his price will come down. Find out how many mikes, and if you have time, ask if you can get it freshly dipped. Some people will really dip sheets while you wait (it takes about four hours.)

I get White Lightning, Mother Goose, Checker Board, Zodiac, etc. by mail, and it is always good. Your magazine has also failed to report the recent abundance of liquid LSD lately. A 10 ml. vial can be purchased for \$100, and the shit is *good*. You gotta be careful with the stuff though: a *small* drop is all it takes for hours of enjoyment. When I got my hands on some I was ignorant, and took close to one milliliter. I was high for five days (but the setting was cool and so was the trip.) You really should inform people: some just can't deal with acid that is too intense.

Peace and love,

FROM A FRIENDLY HEAD



				(Price	s current as of J	uly 15,	1986.)				
MA	JOR MARK	ETS		New York, N.Y.	Hawaiian buds, watch for fakes California sinse, it's here & now West Coast sinse, skunks & kushes New Mexican high-	oz lb oz lb oz lb 14-oz	225-275 2400-3000 200-250 2200-2500 200-235 2000-2400 60		XTC Bootleg ludes PCP, Liquid One Loveboat Sherman Stick	one one 100 + oz oz one	15-25 5-6 3 ea. 400 375 40
Atlanta, Ga.	Marijuana, North Ga. sinse, primo, "Farm Aid"	oz	125		altitude, mystic- purple buds Mexican greens, flowing in again	1/2-OZ OZ OZ Ib	110 200 100 1000-1400	AR	OUND THE	U.S.	i
	Hash, was	gm	10		Afghani black hash	lb	1100-1500				
	"plentiful" Mushrooms,		6-8		Shrooms, Psilocybe cubensis, powerful	oz ¼-lb	100 300	Akron, Oh.	Sinse buds-local area "supply low"	oz	80-110
	"when avail." LSD, pink blot-	1000	1000		ful body glow 'Ludes, threatening	½-lb one	550 15		Sinse Mex., some seeds "good herb	oz	90-130
	ter, "insatiable	one	5	Dhiladalahia	to make comeback Hawaiian "sense,"	500	2750 100		also low supply" Calif. SKUNK bud		er.
	demand, quan. & qual. GOOD"			Philadelphia, Pa.	of good repute	oz ¼-lb	300		"real thing"	44-0Z	65
	White blotter Cocaine, 80 + %	one oz	5 16-1800		Domestic commersh, dry, harsh,	1/4-02 02	12-15 40		Brown bud, more garbage appear	oz	50-85
	Bogota Mule Train, Columbian Mafia, "they're				best avoided Black hash, un- pedigreed, but	1/4-lb gm 1/4-oz	110 10 35-40		ing, "some earthy tasting Santa Marta, it's not"		
	here" Cocaine, 80 + ,	oz	1800		"magical" Blotter acid, "380	oz one	120 3		Good brown, where have all the	none	
	"dangerous scene, Dixie				mcg. + DMT, a good 12-hr. buzz"	50	110 200		flowers gone? Gold Seal! (Skunk)		120 2100
	Mafia, power				Mushrooms,	gm	10		Hashish everywhere		170-2100- 40-60
	struggles" MDMA, "XTC"	1/8-oz	250		"locally grown— fine!"	1/4-0Z 0Z	30 110		bits & pieces LSD, "gave it up, do		
	pure, white powder, "Trans-				Meth, "rocket fuel" rocks, white noise	gm 1/s-oz	45-55 125		not know market" Cocaine, "it's every-	øm	90-120
	cendental Medication!"			Phoenix, Az.	Purple sinse "expensive, but	1/4-OZ	65		where and as good as this shit	B	00 20
	Methamphetamine	gm	80		good"	W 10.	200		can be, but who		
	HCL, L.A.X.? "good, pure ride"				Local Sinse, "long skinny buds"	1/4-lb	200		wants it—who needs this		
	Quaaludes, ques- tionable origin &	one	5		LSD, white blotter "long intense	one 100	5 250		garbage?" Opium, nice per-	gm	8-10
	content, most likely "valley				trips" Blue Moon blotter	one	5-7		fume, "smooth" Speed, pink lemon	oz one	160 4-6
Beverly Hills,	ludes"	17. 16.	CEO		Checkerboard blot-		5		black beauty	one	6-10
Ca.	Sativa, small buds, "heavy resin"	¼-lb oz	650 220		ter, "not bad but too trippy"				"still around but \$\$\$		
	Indica, "large buds, sticky, primo"	¼-lb oz	700 240	San Francisco Ca.	No. Calif. sin- semilla tops	oz lb	150-200 1800-2200	Athens, Ga.	Colombian Gold "excellent high"	1/4-02 02	30 100
	Hash, blonde leb, sucks, "not like	gm	10		Mexican, "low- octane" sinse	oz lb	75-100 600-800		No. Ga. sinse, hard	lb ¼-oz	1200 35-40
	good old days" Acid, blots, "Black	one	2.50		Afghani buds, best in city, "rare"		150-200 2400-2600		to find, "high demand"	oz	130
	Doves", clean,	100	150		Mexican greens	oz	100-150		Colombian dirt-	1/4-oz	20-30
	80 mcg. Cocaine, "good &	gm	90-120		"pretty good" Green Indica, rare	lb oz	1400-1600 190-210		weed, "very seedy, but	oz lb	80-110 1000
	plenty, but who needs it?"				"beautiful high" Thai, dry,	lb oz	1900-2100 160-180		plentiful" Black Lebanese	gm	10
Honolulu, Hw.	Pakalolo (Hawaiian sinsemilla	1/2-gm	1.50		"golden" Mexican scumbag	lb oz	1800-2000 50-80		hash Mushrooms, lab	oz gm	160-200 6-8
		3-gms 1/4-oz	20 35.00		dirt-weed, seeds Rasta buds, "best	lb oz	600-800 150-170		grown in Colora-	oz	140
		1/2-OZ	70		Jamaican"	lb	1700-200		do, "great" LSD, powerful	1	5
		oz lb	100 230		Lebanese hash, "dark & rich"	oz lb	140-170 1000-1400		white blotters XTC, white pow-	100	250 20
	Prices increase 50%-200% when				Mushrooms, high- quality cubensis	oz lb	75-150 450-800		der blue tablets	1/8-oz 1	250-300 25
	exported. Main exports: Kona				LSD, blotter "easy to find"	one 100	2 50-100		Cocaine, "quality varies from poor	gm 1/8-oz	100 225-325
	gold, Hilo high, Puna buds,				MDMA, "wide-	one	6-10	Houston, Tx.	to excellent"		
	Waimea Wipeout				spread use" Crystal meth	gm	100-120	Houston, IA.	Low-grade Mex	oz lb	80-100 750-1100
Kansas City,	Afghani mango hash Homegrown, red-	oz	120-160		"common" Coke. "use very rare"	gm	120-190		Hash, "OK Mor- rocan, no bulk available"	gm	8-12
Mo.	haired green Skunk buds from	¼-lb. oz	400-500 100-120	Washington, DC		oz	120		Coke, "all varieties plentiful" MDMA	gm oz	100 1700-2100
	Texas, "the best"	lb	1200-1400		Skunk buds	lb	1500-200	Inne Cite In	MDMA	one	20
	lots of trash	oz lb	60-80 800-950		Thai buds Arizona Sinsemilla	lb lb	1300-1700 700-1100	Iowa City, Io.	Green, "very bad to very good"	1/4-0Z	12.50-35
	"Ozark brown," few seeds/stems,	¼-oz oz	15-17.50 50-60		Brown commercial dirt	lb	300-500		Brown "commer- cial"	oz	70
	"it's everywhere"	lb oz	650-750 100-120		Black hash Shrooms	oz gm	120 7-9		Colombian Gold "very very nice"	OZ	100
	"light-headed"	lb	1350-1550			OZ	110		Bleached Gold,	1/2-oz	17-28
	Acid, pyramids,	gm one	8-10 3		LSD: Purple m-d Blotter "killer"	one	5 3-5		"used to be green", still very		
		100 gm	200 8-10		Strawberry mess "very good"	one	4-7		good, lotsa seeds Normal Gold	1/2-OZ	20-25
		oz gm	160-200 100-120		Paper acid rin off	one gm	4-7 100			1/4-lb 1/2-0z	240
	50%, or over 70%	31/2-gm	200-300		Cocaine, "good as the shit comes",	oz	1400-2000		Jamaican, "very	OZ OZ	32 35
	MDMA, "real thing, very scarce"	one	15-25		89% pure rock synthetic	oz	700		rare, but excellent"		

	Snow White Green this stuff is the best I ever had, very	gm	5	New Paltz, N.Y.	"dark green & potent"	¼-lb lb	300-350 1000-1200	INTERNATIONAL			
	very rare to even hear about, 1 joynt & yr on the floor Black hash, "very	gm	7-9		Jamaican Ganga "out-of-hand" Shrooms	1/4-lb lb gm oz 1/4-lb	350-425 1200-1500 8 100-150 350-450	Hashish	AFGHANISTA at the border, funding resistance	lb :	\$900-1100 2200-2300
	good" Shrooms, "OK"	1/2-oz gm	35 7-8		XTC (MDMA) "Love thy neigh-	1	10-15			8	3000 2000
	Barf Brown, "makes some	1/4-0Z	20		bor" Coke, "nothing	1/4-gm	25	Homegrown	CANADA Tops, red-haired,	lb	1200-1800
	people sick but you just keep laughin"			Orange County	special" Skunk buds, No.	½-gm gm oz	45 90 175-200	Homegrown	"excellent" Leftover leafs,	oz lb	150-200 300 - 600
	Grey blotter "mostly speed"	hit	3	Ca.	"The Kind" Primo Hawaiian	oz oz	175-200		"yawn" Red-hair-stemmy	oz lb	50 - 100 1800 -2300
	x3 coated, pure acid, "don't make	hit	1.50		"tight & ston- able"				"excellent, Mex or Colum?"	gm	7 - 20
	plans for the next 3 days, stuff is				Mex. Sinse "Budget Buds"	oz	40	Columbian	"seedy crap, dealer usually sells for	lb oz	2800-3150
	dangerous" King Tut, "never had it, lasts 16-	hit	15		Skunk Shake, "headache bud" Marcos Buds from	lb bale	200 1000		cost if stuck with it"		
	24 hrs" Gold Star, Silver Star "never	hit	3		Phillipines, blk- compressed, 'harsh but	oaie	1000	Hash	repress Gold Seal, "ho-hum" Thick black, rare "excellent"	lb gm lb 10-25	2650 -3150 8 - 20 2800 -3600
	boring" Coke, "quality depends"	gm	100		stoney" Buddah Thai,	1/8-oz	35	LSD	micro & blotter "fair to good,	hit	2 · 8
	XTC, "controllable acid"	hit	25		dipped in opium "one hit shit, very rare"				cost depends on quantity		
	Speed, "cheap to free, OK"	hit	.25 & down		Shrooms, best on pizza, "true	1/8-oz	20	Cocaine	Only in the cities, bad to good,	oz	2800 -3500
Milwaukee, Wi.	Red bud, two hit, "just like the '70s"	oz lb	120 1400		warpage" LSD, white blotter,	hit	5		"lots of bad"	gm	100 - 200
Minneapolis, Mn.	Authentic Maui, crisp "peppermint"	1/4-OZ	100		Goofy, Red UFO "all nighters" Cocaine, yellow &	1/8-oz	250	TH	E NETHERLA	NDS	
	buds, "awesome" Stock sativa,	1/4-OZ	25		"very accessible" XTC-MDMA, real		20	AMSTERDAM:			
	"seedy" Homegrown Minn.	OZ 1/4-OZ	110 FREE		thing, "rare- awesome"			Dutch sinse	ranges in quality; mixed reports	lb -	\$1.30-3 400-700
	"Bunkhouse shit" Red-haired, few	1/4-oz	30 850		Crystal Meth from San Diego,	gm	60	Jamaican sinse Mexican "sinse" Colombian reg	"the best" middle-grade least desirable	gm gm gm	4.10 2.50 1.65-2.65
	seeds, nice taste "wild buzz" LSD, Green	lb one	7		"Turbo Boost" Nitros, "short, cheap buzz"	10- buzzes	2.50	Ghana grass Nigerian weed	more or less okay usually okay	gm gm	2.65
	Pyramid, "way for real"!	one	: •:: ::::	San Diego, Ca.	Humboldt sinse "two-hit nirvana"	oz	180-220	Durban sticks Malawi weed	seeds & stems "rare but primo"	gm gm	2.65 3.30
	Green Dome Dynamite!	one 100	5 250		Mexican skunk "debilitating"	oz	90-120	Thai weed Kerala weed	reliable quality Indian exotic	gm gm	3.30-4.10 3.30
	Orange Barrels "not worth paying	one 2			LSD, "good blotter"	one	5	Moroccan hash	black, hi-quality coffee-shop commercial	gm gm oz	8.25 4.10-5 140-165
	for" Coke, opium laced "It's still winter"!!	gm ¼-gm	115 35	Santa Coura Co	Crystal meth "primo"	gm	75-100		"normal," black to brown	gm lb	2-3.50 500-1100
	Average blow, "all powder"	gm ¼-gm	80 25	Santa Cruz, Ca.	Cal. sinse, "its gnarrrrrrly" Local weed, "local	oz lb oz	110-130 1700-2000 90-110	Lebanese hash	lots from war trade—red,	gm	3
	Hospital White Cross, 'totally	3 100	1.00 20		motion" Mexo-Mix, "seeds	lb lb	1100-1500 750-1000	Afghani hash	and "gold" "real Afghani"	gm gm	2-2.65 4.50-5
New Brunswick, N.J.	common" Sinsemilla, pseudo -sinse, w/red-hairs "OK", origin	oz lb	80-120 1000		galore" Mushrooms, "blue trickles, real scarce"	1/4-0Z 0Z	30 75	Nepalese hash Kashmiri hash Turkish hash	"coffeeshops" "good quality" "take your chance" grade-A	gm gm gm gm	3.30-4.10 4.10-5 3.30-4.50 4.50
	unknown Afgani/Mex hybrid		200		Cocaine, 40% pure "Rocky Moun-	gm 3½-gm	100 280	Indian charas LSD	called "Manali"— questionable Yellow Sunshine,	gm 10	4-5 8.25-11.50
	indoor bud, "strongest I've ever smoked"	lb	2000		tain High" LSD, "gooney- birds"	one	2	LSD	paper	100 1000	115 1000
	22nd generation N.J.				LSD, "white-light nin, the tourist	one 100-100	2		microdots, orange & red	10 100	13.15-16.50 165
	Mexican sinse, SMEX, green-	1/4-oz lb	30 1175		trap" LSD, blotter,	one	1	Mushrooms	nondescript	1000 gm	1300 8.25
	brown buds, "a little old, but				"same as ever" Speed, crystal,	gm	30	"MDME"	"illumination in pill (artificial)	oz one	235 33 (!)
	good" Columbian gold, sweet happy pot,	oz 1/4-lb	110 350		"bad" XTC (MDMA), "rare, but fuckn	one	10	Cocaine	look out for Japa- nese synthetics—	gm oz	70 1850
	"never thought I'd see you again"	wanter 1		Tampa, Fl.	fantastic" Colombian "fresh out from Immi-				not what they're ground up to be	lb kg	16,400 36,300
	Jamaican Sinse (brick), dark	oz lb	120-150 1700-1900		gration Office Sinsemilla,	1/4-OZ	25	MEGEN	JAMAICA		
	pungent slabs "Thai imposter" Jamaican Buds,	lb	1300		"scarce" Unknown, "you name it"	bags	5-10	NEGRIL:	Volatile tourist market—be alert Sativa Sinse, "the	oz	10 & up
	(sinse) "hard to find but prime"	10	1000		Geek joynts, laced w/freebased	one	3		island's best, very trippy"	02	To ex up
	Thai brick, light brown, seedless	oz lb	150 1800-2100		rocks Homegrown	1/2-0Z	35		Indica Buds, "scarce, body-	oz	10 & up
	"drug-like, sleepy"	0.7	100		Sinse A Kill Ha Hash	oz cube	80 50		numbing" Dried-out commer-	oz	5 & up
	Mushrooms, hydro- ponically grown, psilocybe-cubensis	1/4-lb	375 1300		LSD, "late, sad, disgusted" Valium	one	.75		cial, not worth it at any price— hold out for		
	capsules, blue blotches, "a				Coke	gm 1/8-oz	70 200		primô smoke"		
	million laughs" Cocaine, (rock)	1/8-oz	200			1/4-0Z 1/2-0Z	400 700		SOUTH AFRIC	A	
	"Colombo-Mob Toot", all rock,				with Colombian	oz oz	1300-1400 1200	Malawi	Cob #1 in Johannesburg, in-	1/2-OZ	5
	great! Cocaine, (college toot("½ toot, ¼	1/4-gm	25 75		connection Coke, going fast, "place order in	kilo	45,000	D	credible black compact		40
	crank, ¼ cut" powdered crap	gm	.5		"place order in advance" Crank, "they're			Durban "poison"	"very green and very potent"	as much as you	
	MDMA, XTC	hit 1/8-oz	15 350		giving it away"					can grab w/one hand	,
	relaxing, trippy "Rutgers newest craze"	1/8-oz	350							and a	

1986 NORML Convention Brings Heads Together on Marijuana **Issues**

by John Bushwell

n July, 1985, after several tries and a very controversial close call before the last election, the Orgeon Marijuana Initiative was finally approved for the ballot for the November, 1986 election.

This ballot measure, if approved, would decriminalize the private use and cultivation of marijuana in Oregon. To focus national attention on this worthy measure, plans were laid to hold the 1986 convention for the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws in Portland, Oregon. On June 20, the NORML convention opened at the Hilton in downtown Portland.

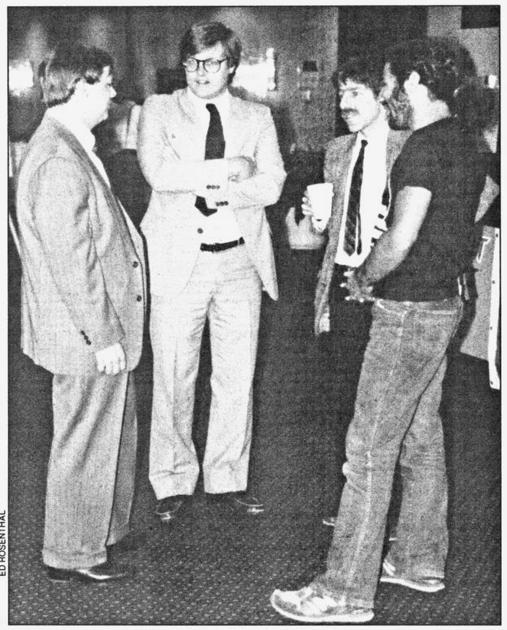
 Sanity, common sense and good times highlight the annual convention of the National Organization for the Reform of

Marijuana Laws.

The national publicity also brought out the opposition. One of the first setbacks for NORML was the prohibition of radio advertising for the convention, even though newspaper ads announcing the convention were printed in The Oregonian, not one commercial radio station would run an ad. Only KBOO, a listenersupported community radio station, accepted the ad in question, a tasteful, low-key spot featuring Ken Kesey. According to Steve Cahill, press liaison for the convention, misinformation and political pressure caused radio station managements to cave in. One radio station manager apparently believed that it was illegal to say the word "marijuana" on

Other media problems involved a change in the reporting policy of The Oregonian, the sole daily newspaper of the Portland area. As the convention drew near, The Oregonian changed its policy of not reporting marijuana busts, and began to display reports of pot busts prominently. The Oregonian also printed an article about the opening of the NORML convention right across the page from a story about a pot-growing bust in Portland the night before. What a coincidence! The same bust was heavily covered by local TV news as well, and it had the effect of making people feel afraid.

There was another setback at the beginning of the conference. Stephen Kafoury, scheduled to give the key note address, cancelled his appearance. Kafoury, a member of the Portland school board, had been pressured by conservative members of the community to cancel his speech. Kafoury was the sponsor of the bill that decriminalized possession of less than an ounce of marijuana when he was a member of the Oregon legislature in 1973, and his speech was anxiously awaited by all the conference attendees. Kafoury had complained to the media about the unfair pressure that he was receiving for his decision to speak at the



NORML Conference honchos and attendees: John Gettman, NORML business manager; Kevin Zeese, NORML National Director; Michael Rose, OMI attorney; Ben Zippie, marijuana reform activist.

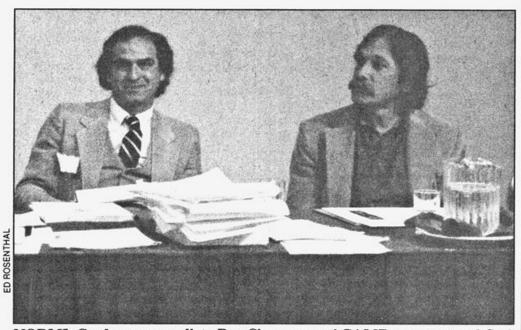
conference, even though no one knew what he was going to speak about. Apparently the pressure proved too much, and on the morning of his scheduled speech (June 20) he decided to cancel for "personal reasons." This was a disappointment, but the show had to go on, so Ken Kesey gave the luncheon keynote address instead.

On the same day, I entered the hotel and read the signboard: "Portland Hilton Welcomes National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws" and suddenly everything seemed much brighter. Even though politicians and the media were trying to intimidate us, the convention was going to go on. People had come from all over the U.S. to attend the NORML/OMI conference, and the energy and excitement was palpable. The attendees constituted a wide cross-section of American society, from tweedy lawyers to

Describing a visit to one of the front lines of the drug war, the convention of the Parents for a Drug-Free Youth, he said "I saw decent, concerned people whipped into an hysterical frenzy." Trebach related how he was accused of being the cause of the drug epidemic by the darling of the anti-pot forces, Dr. Gabriel Neihaus.

While visiting another of the front lines, the scene of CAMP attacks in northern California, Trebach described the wholesale destruction of civil liberties as "sincere, well-meaning police officers" tried to capture and destroy a innocent plant. While acknowledging that there were some very bad people in the drug trade, he suspects that it is the repressive drug laws themselves that drive violent, unscrupulous people into the drug business.

The highlight of the Friday afternoon



NORML Conference panelists Ron Sinoway, anti-CAMP attorney, and Carl Wes Juliana, a private investigator.

T-shirted longhairs, all sharing one purpose: to stop the erosion of personal liberty.

Kevin Zeese, NORML director, opened the conference with a solemn moment of silence for those people whose lives have been destroyed by marijuana prohibition. Zeese described how the criminal laws divide our society and our families, and prevent the kind of open discussion of drugs that could prevent drug abuse.

The next presentation was an articulate, impassioned speech by Arnold Trebach, titled "The War On Us." According to Trebach, the war on drugs is really a war on us, an attempt to stop drug use that will have the effect of destroying our personal freedom, but will not touch the problems of drug use and abuse. Trebach proclaimed the past year a very bad year for American freedom.

speeches was the sad story told by Leslie Price, a victim of drug testing. Leslie was employed as an inspector at a nuclear power plant, and she and her friend and fellow inspector Susan decided to turn in their supervisors to the NRC for shoddy performance. They thought they were to be protected by the confidentiality policy that shelters whistle-blowers in this controversial industry. Unfortunately, within days, everyone on the job knew what they had done, and they were both called in for drug testing. Supposedly, they had been turned in on a special 800 number that allows people to inform on suspected drug users working at nuclear power plants. Neither Susan nor Leslie were drug users, and so they thought they had nothing to fear.

The drug testing procedure was continued over

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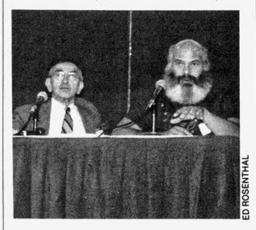
NORML

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arranged to be intimidating and humiliating. Susan was forced to undergo urine sampling three days in a row, each time being told there wasn't enough of a sample and they would have to do it over. Her name was announced clearly as someone undergoing drug testing at the hometown clinic where she knew many people. On the final test, she was forced to strip and be searched in front of three people, and then was taken into a room where she was made to straddle a sample bottle placed on the floor and attempt to urinate into it. While she was attempting to do this, a nurse came up from behind, as if to touch her. This was as much as she could take, and she refused to take the test and was therefore immediately fired. Leslie was then put into a car and driven to an unknown location which turned out to be a hospital emergency room. She was taken into a small bathroom, stripped and searched in front of another woman. She gave her sample, and went back to work. Eight days later, she was told she failed the test and was fired. She was not allowed to see the test results. "These policies that they show you that give you some rights, that's not the way it is ... if they want you, you're gone," said Leslie. "The simple question is, next time you go to get your driver's license, or your next job, or your next medical (exam), is somebody going to piss test you, and what are they going to do with the results? You don't have any control over it. What if it goes on your work record?...There are no rules, they can do anything they want in the name of urinalysis...and if you refuse, you're fired.'

■ he highlight of the Friday night festivities, other than smoke-filled hospitality suites, was a one man show by Oregon author Ken Kesey. He began by reading a short story about being followed around by an extremely determined fan, and the feelings of vulnerability and paranoia that this caused. While having a few drinks with Hunter S. Thompson, Kesey came to the realization that, like John Lennon, making a real statement and publishing it leaves you vulnerable to the crazies out there, but that's part of the price. He then spoke briefly about the Oregon Marijuana Initiative, and about marijuana in general. Although he thought that the initiative didn't really have a chance of passing, he lauded OMI for making a spectacular gesture on the side of freedom. "Us pot smokers are the Jews of America," Kesey said. "There are simply more of them than there are of us." While drinking peppermint schnapps and milk from a metal bottle, Kesey described his first encounter with marijuana in Mexico. "Relax, smoke a little pot, play the guitar, take it easy," said Kesey in a slow Mexican accent. According to Kesey, it's not the drug itself that matters, but the message that is carried on the drug. "Pot and acid are the only drugs that don't have blood on 'em... Cocaine has blood on it, heroin has blood on it, alcohol has blood on it," said Kesey.

He then brought out his band, performed a short warmup song, and went into a children's story with music about the confrontation between a tricky squirrel and a hungry bear. His reading was



NORML Conference panelists Dr. Norman Zinburg, Harvard Medical School professor, and author Andy Weil.

dramatic and touching, and the band backed his reading superbly.

The Saturday agenda began with a dual presentation by Norman Zinberg, M.D., and Andrew Weil, M.D., author of Chocolate to Morphine. In 1968, Zinberg and Weil had cooperated on some of the first double blind studies about the real effects of marijuana. They discovered a "relatively mild intoxicant", and hopefully brought a measure of rationality to the debate about marijuana. Unfortunately, as Weil said, it was what marijuana symbolized, not what it's medical effects were, the people reacted to. "Marijuana remains an 'other peoples' drug in this culture...and the dominant culture cannot be convinced by any measure of rational research, truth, or reasonable argument."

Weil calls coffee the most unconsciously used drug in our society. He believes the health consequences of coffee use can be much greater than those of marijuana, and that people use it constantly without even thinking. While working at a health spa, he saw many people in severe caffeine withdrawal. "You can buy that drug with food stamps,

it has been accepted to that extent!" exclaimed Weil. "Health risks are not the issue...we have accepted certain drugs and rejected others...Marijuana remains an outsider's drug."

aturday afternoon, economist Mick Tilford spoke about the economic impact of limited legalization. "The bottom line is: legalization of personal use and cultivation of marijuana means you have more money to spend on goods and services...That money generates legal jobs, legal tax revenue." According to Tilford, 20-30 billion dollars a year are spent in the U.S. on marijuana. "Where does this money go? Does it generate jobs, does it generate tax revenue, do the dealers just spend all this money?" Tilford suggests that this money does not go back into the economy, but instead is withdrawn from the economy and goes overseas. If legalization were to occur, there would be a huge economic boost, which would create between 500,000-1,000,000 jobs nationwide. Otherwise, according to Tilford, the profits of the marijuana industry must be laundered. "...the economic impact of laundering is non-productive...it does not generate jobs or tax revenue."

Ed Rosenthal then spoke and gave a slide show about culture and cultivation in the Netherlands. The enlightened, civilized attitudes of the Dutch have allowed the sale and cultivation of marijuana, while retaining the actual laws against it. This is similar to their treatment of prostitution and gambling; they are technically illegal, but they are allowed to exist for the good of the society. According to Rosenthal, this allows them to control things very easily, while still allowing enormous freedom. The Dutch have clearly realized that prohibition of drugs, gambling and prostitution only leads to negative consequences for the society, while allowing them to exist has great benefits such as lucrative tourism from more repressive countries, and a virtually drug-free youth. If only Nancy Reagan could hear Ed talk about Holland!

Ed then showed some slides of coffee houses that sell grass and hash over the counter, and some lovely pictures of marijuana greenhouses and grow rooms.

The conference ended with a surprise announcement of a \$10,000 matching donation to OMI from Jeffrey DeMarco, president of Pyraponic Industries.

I left the conference tired, but renewed. The terrifying erosion of our civil liberties must be stopped, and it must be stopped now! Vote yes on #5 if you live in Oregon, and yes on #5 if you live outside of Oregon by sending your desperately needed donation to PO Box 8698, Portland, OR 97207.

MEDIA BLACK-OUT

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tested," Dr. Arthur McBay, chief medical examiner for the state of North Carolina, has testified on oath, in numerous urinalysis cases. And Dr. Harold Boines, who has himself tested thousands of anonymous employees' specs for the Metpath drug-testing company of New Jersey, has said exactly the same thing in print. These professional chemists, better than anyone else, know how these tests don't work.

So do Customs workers. And being trained in law-enforcement procedures, they also know that in order for any drug-urinalysis program to really work at all-even as simply a brute-force discouragement employee drug use-every single urine donor in the program has to be watched, and very closely, when he or she pisses in the test cup. It's the simplest thing in the world to screw up these tests just by dropping a handful of table salt into the piss-test cup (or even more easily, just dumping a half-pint of some nondoping friend's urine into the cup). Every single person who's into dope figured that out long ago. Cops knew about this long ago too, of course, and so cops nowadays always have to watch people piss whenever a sample-collection situation arises. Urinalysis for drugs just doesn't work without someone closely examining the genitalia of the poor humiliated wretch, male or female, while he or she "furnishes the specimen." And Customs people know that perfectly well, too.

This is surely what sent all those Customs people to their telephones last spring, blood pressure at E over high C with rage, punching out the number of their reps at the National Treasury Employees' Union. In all these memos elucidating all the noble purposes of his chastening drug-testing program, in not one single place did William Von Raab mention that he would have to hire some species of human carrion to watch every one of his humiliated employees whiz into the old sample cup.

CARRY ON, CONSTABLE

"The cry of outrage is coming from border to border and coast to coast," NTEU president Robert Tobias explicitly warned the Customs Commissioner in a press release on May 28, right after Von Raab formally announced the due date for his drugtesting program. Customs people everywhere were angrily calling their Treasury Union reps in Washington, "from border to border and coast to coast," demanding an end to this obscenity before it ever could get started.

When Von Raab in May formally announced that the first phase of his piss-test program would commence within 30 days, the union had no choice but to go to court. They'd held back from that for months while the Commissioner postured and perorated before the media, for agonizingly practical reasons.

"The most effective way to legally challenge drug-urine programs would be to simply advise the judge of exactly how the tests don't work, and wait for him to issue the permanent injunction against their use in adversarial management-employee situations. But then what if somebody, a week or two later, claims to have invented a foolproof test? (Every new drug test that ever comes along is always called "foolproof.") If you're on record as simply challenging the reliability of drug testing instruments, what decent objection could you possibly pose in the future to some allegedly reliable instrument?

So the NTEU attorneys were fain to reach out for the unfashionable old Constitutional objections to illegal search and seizure (Fourth Amendment) and compulsory self-incrimination (Fifth Amendment) and for the Federal Privacy Act. Of course the Fourth and Fifth Amendments are the two most conspicuously decayed teeth in the endangered Constitution, here in our lovely Reagan era, and the Federal Privacy Act was purposely written up in such a way as to be entirely toothless to begin with. Experienced attorneys are rightfully reluctant to even accept cases which will involve Fourth and Fifth Amendment challenges, especially when drugs are involved, because anyone who cites these protections is automatically perceived to be some sort of secret dope addict or drugs-symp.

Howbeit soever, because their union members were clamoring over this piss-test proposal, these NTEU lawyers had to go into the District of Columbia's Federal District Court on May 28, challenging Von Raab's proposal on Constitutional grounds, the Privacy Act, and the demonstrated forensic insufficiency of urinalysis instruments. "It was funny," one of these attorneys described it later for a HIGH TIMES reporter. "We went to court on a Wednesday, and two days

later, on Friday, we got a call from the Justice Department saying we shouldn't bother pressing the case any longer because William Von Raab had backed down on the whole thing."

"The Justice Department?" the reporter asked. "Customs isn't under the Justice Department, it's Treasury. Why should Justice be interested in anything the Treasury workers' union's doing?"

"No idea. Well, Justice has been plenty interested lately in all the bizarre things the Customs Commissioner's been saying about Mexico, that's for sure."

The hysterical story of what William Von Raab was saying about Mexico all last spring, and why he was saying it, will be covered in "Drugs In The Media" in next month's "Highwitness News". At the time he backed out of his piss-test project, Von Raab had gotten himself so notorious with his fabulous Mexican hat dance that NTEU president Robert Tobias referred to it in his triumphant press release celebrating the Commissioner's capitulation:

"In his recent misguided search for publicity and recognition, the Commissioner has not only reduced his own agency to near impotency and caused a breach with the government of Mexico," Tobias marvelled, "but he has also resorted to toying with with the careers of thousands of Customs employees—dedicated public servants-who are the sentinels of our borders, ports and international airports. Von Raab's scheme is lunacy." Union leader Tobias' prose was about as thick as the Customs Commissioner's, when he went to tell the media that the great Customs piss-test program had been "scuttled," as he put it.

The media were not reporting things of that nature about urinalysis programs, however. HIGH TIMES did take the trouble to check with the Customs Service's press office, where the story of the day was how a few of the Service's senior officers had volunteered to be piss-tested for dope, and had turned out to be (now, don't peek at the answer) 100 percent clean!!! And some senior Customs officials are certain to perform this hilarious charade in the future, from time to time, so that the Customs PIO can assure the media that the Service does so have a drug-urinalysis program in operation, and so there!

The media would suck it all right up too, no doubt about it. Even as William Von Raab of Customs was

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SHOCK-HORROR

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technical review of his findings so far. The main active components of marijuana, Dr. Freidman summarized, can be shown to exert dramatic effects on several body systems involved with countering diseases when administered in doses "much higher than one would get from smoking" marijuana. But Dr. Freidman had also determined that "if we use a much lower dose, it appears to enhance immunity."

Dr. Macdonald was sitting on the same dais at the ADA-MHA seminar last May, and heard every word Dr. Freidman said. Of course, he used none of Dr. Freidman's research-on which ADA-MHA had already lavished considerable tax dollars-to support his subsequent diagnosis to the media that marijuana causes AIDS. In fact, several sources close to ADAMHA report that the University of South Florida's marijuana-and-AIDS project is about to be defunded by ADAMHA, so that Dr. Freidman will never be able to complete his fundamental lab studies on the potential effects of marijuana on the immune system.

The Less-Than-Stark Truth

"The doses we use are somewhat on the high side," an associate of Dr. Freidman's HIGHWITNESS NEWS

tells inquiring reporters: "ten to 100 times the concentrations you'd normally expect in humans." It's at these concentrations, which are termed "low to moderate dosages" for the purposes of laboratory experimentation, that the common components of marijuana can be seen to boost the function of various components of the immune system. In order to show any consistent interference with the immune system, astronomically higher doses of THC and other marijuana-related cannabinoids have to be used.

In the U. South Florida project, the researchers use the three primary cannabinoids found in the systems of marijuana smokers after smoking: delta-9 THC and its two main "metabolites," 11-hydroxy THC and 9-carboxy THC acid. These cannabinoids are introduced, in varying dose levels, into test-tube preparations of human body cells known to be involved in protecting the body from infection and poisoning: the "immune system."

Cells involved in immunesystem functioning include lymphocytes, or white blood cells, and various cells produced by the spleen and thymus, which attack and neutralize disease agents such as viruses and bacteria. Dr. Freidman's project in Tampa showed that basically, low concentrations of cannabinoids appear to generally fortify the various components of the immune system, while extremely large concentrations can be made to inhibit them.

These apparently-paradoxical effects which many other drugs exert, at different dose levels, on various body-cell functions are hardly unique to THC. In fact, Dr. Freidman's researchers systematically compared their in vitro THC work to the effects of ethanol-pure alcohol-on identical isolated immune-cell cultures. "Ethanol is known to have the same sort of effect, explains one researcher, "promoting an immune response at low doses, and inhibiting it at higher doses." At the ADA-MHA seminar last May, Dr. Freidman speculated for Drug And Drug Abuse Education Newsletter that this phenomenon may account for recent findings which suggest that people who drink regular, moderate quantities of beer or liquor may be generally healthier, statistically, than people who drink too much as well as people who do not drink at all. It's possible now to speculate, thanks to this ADA-MHA project from U. South Florida, that ordinary regular users of marijuana are at least not systematically wrecking their immune systems with it.

Radicals vs. Conservatives

Smoking pot, that is, does not involve the same sort of immune-system challenge as shooting up heroin with HTLV-III-infected needles—no matter what Dr. Macdonald may say in his ambitious endeavors to incite a national panic about potsmoking and AIDS.

Unlike Dr. Macdonald's radical associative leap from the number of pot-smoking AIDS patients he's seen to his conclusion that marijuana causes AIDS, real researchers like Dr. Freidman are far too scientifically conservative to construe their work into an indication that THC necessarily has any effect at all, one way or the other, on the body's immune function. "I have found that low doses of THC appear to enhance the production of antibody, while higher doses suppress antibody," Freidman tells the U.S. Journal of Drug and Alcohol Dependance. "These results reveal again the highly variable nature of the effects of THC on the immune system."

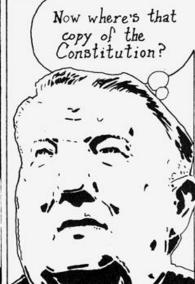
And precisely because of his scrupulous scientific conservatism, Dr. Freidman's important work is almost certainly going to be defunded this year, because it came up with nothing which the ambitious radicals running ADA-MHA could exploit for panic-propaganda purposes. •

REAGANOPOLIS

MATTHEW FINCH







MEDIA BLACK-OUT

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caving in on his proposed piss program, the papers and telly were all full of the wonderful news that the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation had pledged themselves to initiate their own tough, no-nonsense, unpermissive piss-testing programs for all their narcotics officers.

The media, as ever, asked no questions of these Justice Department admistrators, they just took down stirring quotes. "We figured that as the agency that has a vested interest in anti-drug abuse," DEA press flack Con Doughtery Freudian-slipped for The New York Times on June 11, "this was the way to go." The FBI's press flacks said pretty much the same thing, and both agencies emphatically presented themselves as pioneers of probity and integrity for all the other branches of the federal government who aren't piss-testing their people quite vet. "We need to take the lead in it," Doughtery told The Times.

Which answered HIGH TIMES' question of why it was the Justice Department which had advised the Treasury Union's lawyers about Von Raab's foldover on the piss issue. Von Raab had been coordinating his proposed testing program-its due date, its procedures, and so on-with the Justice Department, so it would all please the media at once: the FBI, the DEA, and Customs all spectacularly diving headlong into urinalysis at the same time: mid-June 1986. Customs employees, though, were blessed with a union, unlike the FBI (whose agents have no protection of any sort against any managerial malevolence) and the DEA (who do have Civil Service status for what that's worth, fellers.)

Blessed few questions were asked by the media, though. The Times reporter may have thought to ask what the point would be of piss-testing narcotics officers, who know all about dope tests and how to get around them. He was told that this pisstesting was being undertaken in response to various historical cases in which DEA agents, and even FBI agents detailed to work with them on dope cases, have wound up taking bribes from dope movers and stealing millions of dollars worth of evidence dope. How it was that testing narcs' bladders for dope was going to cure this lamentable phenomenon (in view of the fact that virtually none of these crooked narcs ever personally take drugs, as a matter of abundant record) is a question this *Times* scribe did not ask. It simply did not occur to him to wonder about it.

No one asked what sort of drugs were going to be tested for, exactly, though this is a fairly important point if you will only think about it just a little bit. (Suppose they only test for pot, for example; or what if they don't test for pot?)

The media gave the public to misunderstand, and so the public now does misunderstand, that the DEA and FBI are piss-testing their agents to make sure there are no drug addicts among the federal dope police. The public does accurately understand that the DEA and FBI, with this noble moral commitment, are explicitly inviting all other federal agencies—HSS, FAA, GAO, and so on-to initiate compulsory drug-urinalysis, and are implicitly charging them with being secret dopesmokers and drug symps if they don't do so. The general public now wonders what all those other federal employees must be trying to hide.

The absolute absurdity of drug urinalysis, and the unexpected miseries encountered by every single government agency and private corporation which has initiated drug-testing (endless miseries, because you can't very well be seen to abandon a drugtesting program after you've started one, just because you've witnessed all its pointlessness and havoc), are pretty nicely illustrated by Customs Commissioner William Von Raab's adventures in the steamy realms of piss-testing. But you never heard or read a syllable about it in the media. I promised at the start that I would tell you why the media never touched this story, and now I am going to commence to do that awful thing.

No, on second thought, I'm not going to do that just now. As soon as I do that, my wife and I are going to be permanently disinvited from a lot of important parties in New York and Washington, and the number of publications which won't run our stuffbecause our fairly transparent pseudonyms run in politically-abominated magazines like HIGH TIMESwill grow by leaps and bounds. That would be pretty stupid of me, wouldn't it? So I'll wait until some future installment of "Drugs In The Media" to explain why the media is so uniformly cowardly when it comes to telling the truth about controversial drug issues.



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 Are the billionaire owners of baseball teams squashing a major league drug scandal?

HOW THE LORDS OF BASEBALL CRUSHED THE DRUG PROBLEM

By Dean Latimer

s the World Series draws nigh, at the end of the wildest baseball season in recent memory, there is general joy in Mudville: there hasn't been a full-fledged drug scandal in baseball all summer long. Even before the regular season started last spring, the Lords of Baseball were promising they wouldn't cook up a drug scandal until at least after the Series in October, and so far they've kept their word like the gentlemen they are.

Things did get a little problematical at the All-Star Break in July, when Boston pitcher Dennis "Oil Can" Boyd went bananas, tore up the clubhouse, cussed out his teammates, and went off and got himself arrested for punching out some local detectives who'd been hounding him because of some local cocaine rumors. But after Oil Can publicly "passed" a few urine tests (a week or so later), and the Red Sox proceeded immediately to slide into second place, people forgot about it soon enough. As long as the Lords of Baseball didn't harp on it, it was just Oil Can's personal problem, not proof that every third player in baseball is a secret dope freak.

Yes, the Lords came through. As Commissioner Peter Ueberroth promised the House of Representatives Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control last May 8, "Frankly, the problem is over." All the players who'd shown up last season on the same sports pages as the word "cocaine," during the carnival Pittsburg trial of some sports-groupie snort dealer there, will be undergoing mandatory drug urinalysis for the rest of their careers, which tickles and satisfies the public enormously. And that takes care of that pro-

Not that any of those 21 players may ever have personally had a medical problem. like-say-Micheal Ray Richardson of the Nets obviously does. In the case of baseball players like Dave Parker, Keith Hernandez and Juaquin Andujar, the only problem was that they'd been seen snorting coke, at one time or another, by someone who testified about it, years after the event, at that Pittsburgh auto-da-fe last summer. That's not a medical drug problem, it's a publicity drug problem, and the humiliating absurdity of having to tinkle in a cup at Ubie's command is a thoroughly appropriate penalty for it.

So as the World Series nears, we sports fans have to be deeply grateful to the Lords of Baseball for holding their terrible hand, and not brewing up the sort of baseball-wide publicity drug problem they could, any time they wanted. To show how easy that would be for them, let's examine this one case history of a drug-troubled baseball player:

JOEL YOUNGBLOOD'S **DRUG CRISIS**

At the 1986 All-Star Break, San Francisco Giants outfielder Joel Youngblood seemed to have no particular drug problem any more. The Giants were playing a robust game of tagyou're-it for first place in the NL West with the Houston Astros, and Youngblood was in the starting lineup every day, batting around .280; not great, but not exactly mediocre either. This season, nobody appears to be holding Joel's awful drug problem last winter against him, which is a blessed and charitable thing.

In fact, even Giants fans I've spoken with have real trouble recalling exactly which drug Joel was having problems with last winter, or whether he went to treatment or not, or what happened to get him through his drug crisis. Like sports fans everywhere, they forget things like this unless they're reminded of them every day by shrieking tabloid drugscandal headlines. And Joel Youngblood just isn't that exciting, basically. He's been shagging flies in the big leagues since 1977, and his single outstanding season was 1981, when he made the NL's All-Star team. Apart from that one season, Youngblood has been a steady. dependable, better-than-mediocre hitter and shagger of flies. But essentially dispensible, y'know? And when Joel Youngblood's drug problem reared its ugly head last winter in the

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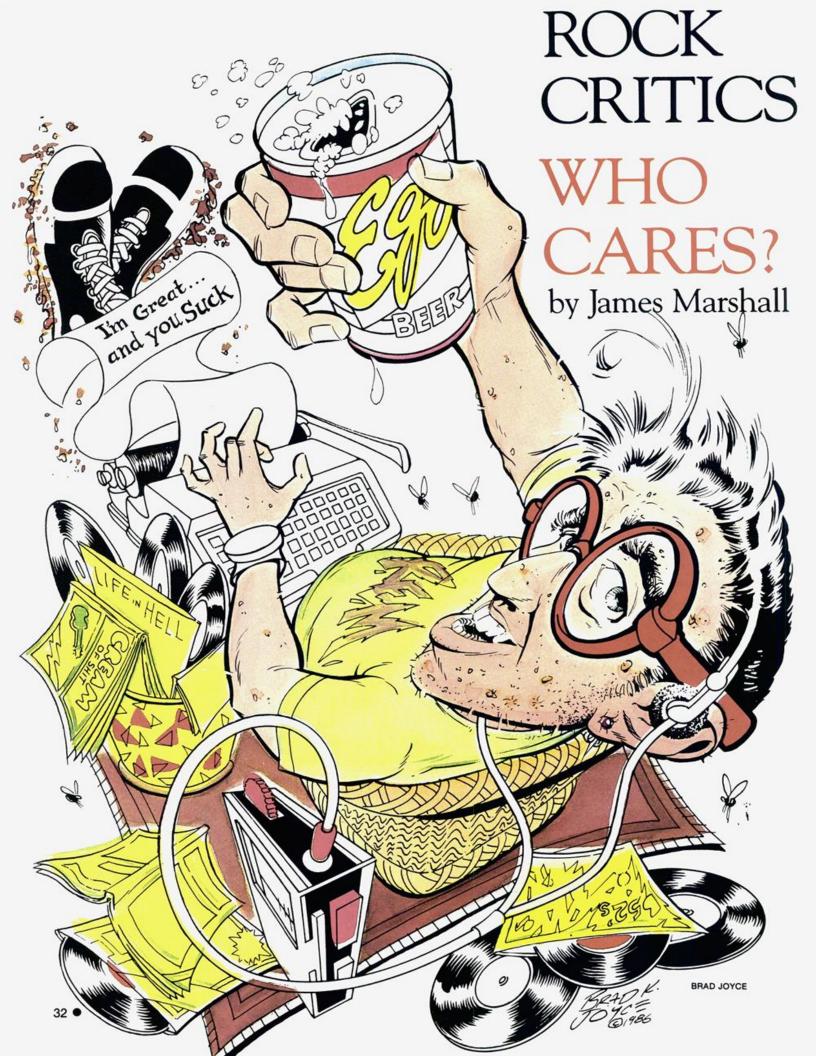
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I. What is a Rock Critic?

What is a rock critic indeed if not the most droll subject for an article imaginable? Picture Waldo (the nerd with glasses and knickers on the Little Rascals) in an R.E.M. teeshirt, or Thurston Howell III in high-top sneakers, and you get the picture.

First, however, let me clarify the difference between rock critics and journalists. There have been (and still are) many fine music journalists. I certainly wouldn't demean Nick Tosches or Peter Guralnick by calling them "rock critics." No, the breed of which we speak can best be understood as an essential cog in the great wheel of the music industry. The true rock critic reports on and reviews the latest happenings in the wonderful world of pop music. It is his thankless task to make sure the Corporate River of Hype is kept flowing at all times, clogging and stupefying the minds of the record-buying public. To accomplish this, the rock critic must have his own little tributory—usually a column in a newspaper or magazine. (Robert Christgau, it should be noted, is hoping to open vast new estuaries for the dumping of media garbage with a syndicated TV show this fall.)

"Rock critics like Elvis Costello because rock critics look like Elvis Costello."—DAVID LEE ROTH

II. How to Become a Rock Critic.

This is not hard. And you don't have to learn much because recorded music in America began less than 80 years ago. Consider the countless centuries that art and literary critics have to deal with and be thankful you have picked such an infant profession.

Among the newer breed of rock critics, music starts with the Sex Pistols (with the Velvet Underground and New York Dolls acting as sort of pre-historic influences). For the more serious types, Elvis invented rock 'n' roll, while mid-level types cite the Beatles. Don't be intimidated by any of this, however. Many rock critics have found it easier to invent their own history. Feel free to do the same. To become a critic simply hold an opinion, defend it with some vague psychological mumbo-jumbo, and make references to at least two currently hip sources. Now take this mess to your local newspaper and tell 'em you want to be a rock critic.



"I ain't gonna mention any names, but there's one muthafucker I'm gonna kill."—GEORGE CLINTON III. Media, Music & Money.

Media, for those of you who've spent the last two decades in Antarctica, is a self-perpetuating sucker game for selling today's shit before the stink from yesterday's fades away. Step right up and buy your genuine cultural artifact guaranteed to reflect consumerism in the U.S. of A. for at least 24 hours. Then, throw the fucker away, put down your American Express Card, and buy a newer, high-tech, digital version of the same thing. There's nothing colder than yesterday's shit (or a B-52's LP, what with Sigue Sigue Sputnick right around the corner).

Rock criticism dovetails perfectly with this scam, and the corporate sharks have it figured out so they don't even have to pay off the twits who run the con game! Just put 'em on the guest list, send 'em a free album and they'll spout quasi-literate hoo-hah from now until the typewriter ribbon runs out. (Although they receive some scratch for this, believe me, it ain't much.) Some rock critics (Dave Marsh, Tony Parsons, Julie Birchill) like to spout off about how THEY'LL NEVER take payola. What they neglect to inform you, however, is they don't get offered any. It's common knowledge rock critics have a negligible effect on record sales. That's why they don't receive anything more than the most perfunctory bullshit—free records.

So why is it the people—sorry "artists"—you read about in the hallowed journals of pop music (Rolling Stone, Village Voice, Creem, Circus, Spin) are always those who also happen to have a new LP in the store and are on tour in your town that very week? Is their music any more or less significant than it was two weeks ago, or next year? Of course not. It's all tied to the almighty advertising buck, which is why Madonna gets a cover shot on Rolling Stone while Robert Nighthawk is lucky if he receives a brief mention in someone else's review. Forget that Nighthawk's Live On Maxwell Street is a great fucking record: his company doesn't have \$60,000 for a double-truck color ad—'specially when the album cost \$200 to record, mix and master.

IV. The Four Schools of Rock Criticism, More or Less.

First off, there's the SERIOUS GUYS: guilty-white liberal, overeducated college professor types who couldn't raise a hard-on if you paid them a nickel. Due to the laborious self-importance of the drivel they grind out, this group bugs me the most. In it, you will find:

Now, as a way of having fun, we've compiled our own little critics review designed to give these dorks a taste of their own medicine. Obviously, this totally arbitrary rating system means nothing to you, us or them. But it does show that good taste is timeless.

	Knowledge of Music & Music History	Readability	Entertainment Value	Personality	Comments	Final Grade
Robert Christgau	C — Starts with Sgt. Pepper	C— Confusing & longwinded	C+ Varies with reader stamina	B+ Pencil-neck geek	Signs his letters "Dean of American Rock Critics"	c–
Robert Palmer	A— Surprisingly good	B+ Usually concise	C— Humorless	C— Cold and aloof	Likes to write about drugs	B+
Dave Marsh	D+ Strange, almost scary revisionism	C— Laborious	F Ugh!	D+ Pompous pinko	Obvious short- guy complex	D+
Greil Marcus	B Not bad	B Okay in spurts only	D— Grad students love him	C+ Artsy-fartsy	Real English Prof style	В
Lisa Robinson	F Are you kidding?	B+ Fast and dirty	B+ Groupie gossip	C+ Fab-u-lous dah-ling	Nice haircut, Lisa	В-
John Rockwell	B— PhD in "Cultural History" from U.of C.at Berkeley	C — Snoozeville	D— Non-existent	D Irons his boxer shorts	Mr. Haughty	D+

DAVE MARSH, who once wrote a book on the tragic "unfullfilled promise" of Michael Jackson.

BOB CHRISTGAU, who grades records like a thirdgrade school marm (why hasn't anyone told him school and rock 'n' roll don't mix?).

GREIL MARCUS, who when he forgets all that metaphorical hodgepodge, can actually write some good stuff.

ROBERT PALMER, who wrote the excellent *Deep Blues*, followed by the two-night coke binge frenzy bio on Jerry Lee Lewis (which is unreadable). Palmer also played with a band called Insect Trust (who were unlistenable).

The second and most entertaining school are the "schmoozers." This category is sort of a throwback to the Walter Winchell approach to Broadway—only on a totally scatterbrained and moronic level. In it you will find:

Guys with one earring, satin bomber jackets and Ron Wood haircuts talking aesthetics with fucked-up musicians.



"Next mothafucker who writes anything bad about me I'm gonna hunt 'em down and blow his muthafuckin' head off."—JERRY LEE LEWIS

Women too fat to be groupies who always seem to have the most amusing stories about the lead singer's gal back home.

LISA ROBINSON.

LOU O'NEIL Jr., who is far and away the most entertaining of this laughable breed. (O'Neil's newsletter has to be seen to be believed.)

School #3 could best be described as the "punque clique," a category fathered by Richard Meltzer, who managed to offend every two-bit rock star in American before being banished to the netherlands of journalism (where he is condemned to endlessly rewrite the same old story about how he used to be somebody). Also in this school was the dear, departed Lester Bangs, the most loved and hated rock critic ever (sad way to be remembered, I know), who, whilst at the helm of Creem mag helped turn a large sector of the suburban mutant population of the mid-'79s onto the Stooges, Velvets, MC5, etc. For that I will say nothing bad about him. He was killed by that New York City hazard known as the five floor walk-up. Most of the mid-'79s Creem staff fall into this group (before Creem began re-writing itself into a boring parody of itself.)

Last and definitely least in mind are the Brits. These long-winded blabbermouths who write for the British music weeklies like *NME* and *Sounds* have yet to develop a firm grasp of the English language, but it doesn't stop them from analyzing the aesthetic relative relationships of neo-post-proto-retro-psycho-hyphen-hyphen-hyphen-hyphen-hyphen-rock (as if it made any sort of difference in anybody's goddam life at all). But then, I guess they've got to fill up their rags every week. My favorite of this batch is the ever pathetic Nick Kent, who got to shoot up with Keith Richards and became a big junkie from the experience.

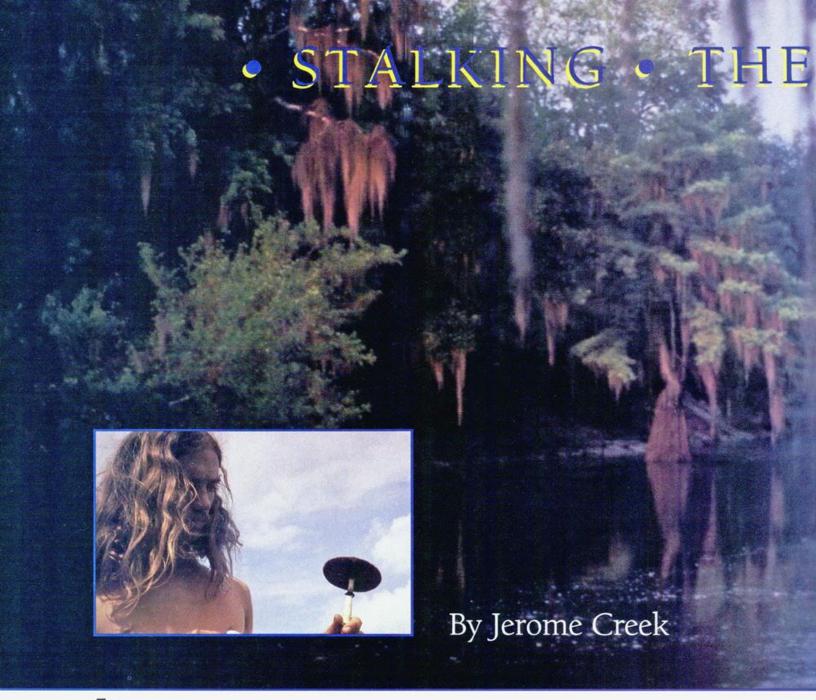
"I hate 'em all,"-LOU REED

James Marshall writes a monthly column on music for the *East Village Eye* titled "The Real American Underground." He can also be heard in the New York City area every Saturday from 3-6 p.m. on *WEMU* (91.1 FM).



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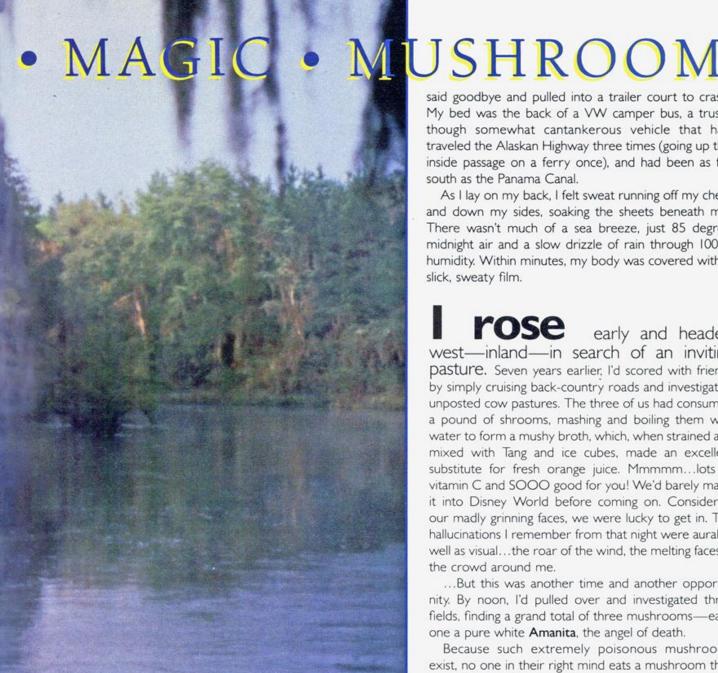
twas a misty morning, with a blood-red sun rising off the eastern coast of Florida. Tired, hungry and road weary, I was nearing the end of a ten-

hour drive from Chapel Hill, North Carolina (Hippie Hill, as it is known to the locals), to the land of the magic mushroom.

As the sun rose, I listened to a conversation on the radio between a deejay named Big John and a displaced valley girl from California. Most of the local radio stations were playing country music, but these two were discussing male strippers and porno queens. "This is certainly an interesting change of pace," I thought, while carefully scanning the passing roadside for cowpies.

It was August, a time of intense heat. I knew I was a little late to capitalize on the wet spring weather. Mushrooms need moisture to fruit, so I was hoping for afternoon thunderstorms.

I figured my karma was good. Shortly after leaving North Carolina, I'd encountered Jim and Kurt, two slightly frazzled hitchhikers on their way to the sunny beaches of northeastern Florida. After loading their packs into my VW camper bus, the three of us had enjoyed an informal ceremony I hope will withstand the test of time: we shared a joint between strangers. Georgia had sped by while Kurt and Jim related their hitchhiking experiences. They'd started in Syracuse, New York, and now faced the culmination of a three-day, roadside burnout: white sand beaches, browned beauties, and cool, splashing surf. But as we navigated the bridges of Jacksonville, guided by Jim's fuzzy memories of a previous visit, I showed little interest in



the beach. I was on the threshold of my first solo shroom hunt and my mind was on mushrooms.

Many people are surprised to learn of the many different varieties of magic mushrooms. Menser's Field Guide lists 24, but, of course, not all of them grow in Florida. From past experience, however, I knew of at least two that did, and, like William Hurt in Altered States, by god, I was going to find the fuckers.

I was looking primarily for Psilocybe Cubensis and mushrooms of the genus Paneolus, both of which are dung inhabiting. Not all Paneolus mushrooms are magic. Those that are, however, are easily identified by their blue stain. Two ways to score—double your pleasure with magic spores!

Somehow, we made our way to a 7-11 familiar to Jim. It was late and ten hours of driving had taken their toll. Since I had an early appointment with a cow pasture, I

said goodbye and pulled into a trailer court to crash. My bed was the back of a VW camper bus, a trusty though somewhat cantankerous vehicle that had traveled the Alaskan Highway three times (going up the inside passage on a ferry once), and had been as far south as the Panama Canal.

As I lay on my back, I felt sweat running off my chest and down my sides, soaking the sheets beneath me. There wasn't much of a sea breeze, just 85 degree midnight air and a slow drizzle of rain through 100% humidity. Within minutes, my body was covered with a slick, sweaty film.

rose early and headed west—inland—in search of an inviting pasture. Seven years earlier, I'd scored with friends by simply cruising back-country roads and investigating unposted cow pastures. The three of us had consumed a pound of shrooms, mashing and boiling them with water to form a mushy broth, which, when strained and mixed with Tang and ice cubes, made an excellent substitute for fresh orange juice. Mmmmm...lots of vitamin C and SOOO good for you! We'd barely made it into Disney World before coming on. Considering our madly grinning faces, we were lucky to get in. The hallucinations I remember from that night were aural as well as visual...the roar of the wind, the melting faces in the crowd around me.

...But this was another time and another opportunity. By noon, I'd pulled over and investigated three fields, finding a grand total of three mushrooms—each one a pure white Amanita, the angel of death.

Because such extremely poisonous mushrooms exist, no one in their right mind eats a mushroom they cannot key-out in a good mushroom guide with color pictures. Two of my favorites are Mushrooms of Northern America by Orson Miller, and The Encyclopedia of Mushrooms by Dickinson and Lucus. Menser also includes color pictures.

Fortunately, not all mushrooms are dangerous. One of my favorites for casseroles is Lactarius Deliciosus. While others of its (milky sap) genus can cause acute gastrointestinal upset, Lactarius is easily identified by the color of its cap (orangish with green tinges), its milky latex (carrot-colored, staining green), and the color of its bruises (green). It looks horrible, but tastes great and has a fine texture.

As I continued inland along country roads, I had to admit my luck was sadly lacking. I didn't know if I was too close to the sandy, salty seashore, or if the time of year was wrong. With only limited understanding of the habits of friend Cubensis, I could only wonder why all these otherwise beautiful and grassy cow-pied pastures held no shrooms for me.



Strung like popcorn on a Christmas tree, these mushrooms will dry quickly.



A major haul: plump, medium-sized and incredibly potent.

Even though it's a long way back to the idealism of the '60s, there remains a certain magic connected with the use of psychedelics. Mushrooms have always encouraged me to believe help comes to those willing to help others. Who knows? Maybe just looking for them puts one in the right frame of mind. Maybe that's why I was led to the next pair of hitchhikers. Was it a fortuitous accident? ESP? Shroom lust? Or was it just pure chance? Sometimes I wonder.

At any rate, after passing through a small town nestled among tall, green trees, I met Mark and Kathy. Mark was standing by the side of the road, his long brown hair covering a sun-darkened forehead. Kathy was resting near a row of cottonwoods. When I stopped, Mark approached the van; Kathy jumped up and pranced over next to him.

"Thanks for stopping," said Mark with a friendly smile. "How far you going?"

"I'm just sightseeing, with no particular destination," I replied.

They piled into the bus and took an immediate interest in my cooler. I soon found out why. Earlier in the day, they'd bought a five pound roast and side of bacon at a good price. However, hitching back home had been slower than expected. They'd almost decided to give the meat away before it spoiled. We covered the meat with fresh ice and started off down the road.

When I learned my riders were from the general area, my pulse quickened and I whipped out a friendly joint. After we were favorably altered, I mentioned the



real purpose for my trip. I also inquired as to whether they knew of any good mushroom fields.

I've always been fascinated by the attitude of Florida residents to shrooms. In general, I believe they grow up with them as a common experience. By the time they reach high school, they have gone out collecting bags of them. Mark described such experiences, relating how they boiled buckets of shrooms down to a small pot of bluish, honey-like liqueur. One shot of this nectar is a potent dose. Mark described poker games where this stuff was passed around like whiskey.

Perhaps because of their easy availability (combined with the obvious burnout factor), mushrooms eventually lose their appeal for Florida teenagers. The attitude I've encountered most often from Florida heads is: "Shrooms? I've done them, but not for a long time. They're no big deal." Many locals find it hard to believe people in other states actually pay money for shrooms.

Fortunately, the idea of finding a field appealed to Mark and Kathy. They had nothing planned for the weekend, and, in fact, had wanted to go camping near the Suwannee River for some time. They told me about a good swimming hole we could visit. That sounded good to me, so we decided to spend the day sightseeing and checking out possible shroom fields.

We continued west, traveling along winding

country roads. Before long, we drove past some monster shrooms growing by the side of the road. There was no mistaking them, even though they flashed by at 50 miles per hour. I braked, turned around and we got out to investigate. Unfortunately, they turned out to be **Amanitas**—pure white and at least ten inches tall. Mark and Kathy knew they were poisonous, which pleased me.

Mark said he knew of a field in a federal forest nearby. As we passed through his hometown, Mark thoughtfully pointed out the local landmarks. "There used to be a really good field in town," he said. "The owner let people collect shrooms, but people began trashing his land. He let everyone know the field was closed by firing a shotgun in the air." According to Mark, however, these events had transpired several years ago, and nobody used the field any more, except, of course, the owner. "What a dream it must be," I thought, "to own such a plot of land."

On our way out of town, we drove by the field and I noticed a number of cows grazing peacefully by a wooden shed. The owner lived in a house trailer set far back from the road. The land wasn't posted, so there wasn't much the owner could do if he caught us collecting. He could call the police, however, and they would certainly search the van for drugs. We agreed the field would be held in reserve, and used only as a last resort.

On the outskirts of town, we passed a cattle-guard and sign that informed us we were entering a national forest. "The local ranchers keep cattle in the forest," explained Mark. This meant, of course, that the forest was full of cow-pies. I really didn't think a pine forest was going to be the best place to find **Cubensis** —a mushroom usually reported in grassy pastures. However, Mark assured me he'd found some fantastic shrooms growing around the banks of slow-moving streams in the forest, places where rich deposits of cow shit had decomposed and merged with the wet, sandy soil.

"Some of them are amazingly potent," said Mark, his eyes practically glowing. "They have an incredible blue on their tops like the color on the wings of a moth."

We pulled off the main road and headed deeper into the forest on a dirt access road. Mark navigated while I became helplessly lost. We passed a clearing where a tower had been built for sighting forest fires.

Eventually, we came to an overpass over an interstate highway. Grass covered both sides of the road. I drove slowly. On the other side of the overpass, we discovered a small lake bordered by a field of grass. A stork was perched in the reeds in the distance. We pulled over to stretch our legs and admire the view. We were soon dismayed, however, by the sight of a dead cow. "He was probably hit by a pickup speeding over the overpass at night," explained Mark.

I walked over to take a closer look and unexpectedly found my first magic mushroom. Solitary but proud, its perky cap poked a good six inches in the air. It was a **Paneolus**, as I recognized immediately by its shape and by the brownish-purple coloring around the edge of its cap. As I bent to examine it, I saw that portions of the stem were stained black from spore deposits.

But god, what frustrations...it was the only one. We must have spent an hour or more searching the grass for another. I followed wet jeep paths several yards into the trees without any luck. I looked across the road, carefully searching through the grass. We found a few more mushrooms, but they weren't quite right: the gills

within the caps were light brown and lacked the black spores I wanted to see.

We got into the van. By now, my solitary find was quite droopy, limp and ugly, and no longer the proud specimen of an hour ago. But the blueing was pronounced, so I stuck it into a small paper sack and placed it where the wind would help it dry. We thought briefly about doing the shroom, but were more interested in finding a cold beer. One mushroom wouldn't get us off anyway.

We were still hoping to score at the riverbank where Mark had found super-potent shrooms. But as we approached the site, it became apparent that PRO-GRESS had struck. Someone was building a bridge over the river and the entire area had been recently bulldozed. Mark and Kathy were genuinely grieved to discover their beautiful hideaway destroyed.

"A lot of people used to come here," said Mark. "Not only to look for shrooms, but to swim in the river." The construction was obviously a recent development. "Why couldn't they have waited until after my visit?" I thought.

Disgusted, we drove on, unanimously agreeing it was time to find a camping spot. It was getting late and I was feeling defeated as we drove back to town. Mark, however, was just starting to rise to the challenge.

"I'm going to find some shrooms for you," he said with determination. "We're going to have to check out the field in town."

Although Mark was eager, I was somewhat more reluctant. Hunting mushrooms is not illegal, but neither is police harassment (a fact I'd learned on a previous trip). However, I decided to follow Mark's judgment. I just wanted to make sure none of us were holding drugs during the hunt.

We drove through

town on our way to the Suwannee River,

passing the field again. This time I saw it was actually a series of fields—about I5 acres in all—protected from the main road by trees. We decided to come back early in the morning, around 3 a.m., when the owner would surely be asleep. Mark suggested we use a dirt road at the back of the property. He knew of a vacant lot where we could park. After formulating this plan, we drove to a store and bought some chicken for dinner.

The camp site was quite a drive away and we passed over numerous small, meandering streams, most of which were filled with bathers. Apparently, the country people in the area prefer the local rivers to swimming pools.

By this time, I'd come to the realization that most of the people around here didn't have much money. When Mark and Kathy talked about hunting for game, it became clear a large portion of their diet came from whatever they could catch or kill. Back in the federal forest, Mark had shocked me by saying it was too bad the cow had not been killed more recently, or he could have cut off some steaks for us. Although I hadn't said anything, the thought sickened me. Later, after seeing an armadillo run across the road, Mark remarked how tender the animal's meat was.



We turned off the main road and drove down a sandy, unmarked trail. Mark explained this was an access road to a fishing site. A sign wasn't necessary if you lived here, and if you didn't—tough shit—you'd never find the place. We came to a boat landing, complete with picnic area and firepit. However, Mark instructed me to drive further up the trail. The van barely fit, but we soon arrived at a beautifully secluded clearing on the banks of the Suwannee River.

I parked and we jumped out. Moss-covered cypress trees lined the river. Mark and Kathy wanted to swim, and the boat launch was the best place, so we took some towels and walked back down the trail.

I was scared to get in. The dark, murky water was forbidding and I thought anything could be hiding in there. But the heat and humidity, combined with the sight of Mark and Kathy confidently entering the water, proved inducement enough. I followed. The water was cool and the bottom was sandy. I collected some water in my hands and noticed it was the color of tea. I dunked my head and the heat of the day evaporated.

The Suwannee River begins in the Okefenokee Swamp, which straddles the Georgia/Florida state line. The river water, I decided, must have been slowly seeped in swamp leaves. No wonder it looked like tea. It was wonderously relaxing, like a visit to a health spa.

After our swim, we returned to the bus. I set out lawn chairs in the grass. We lay back and passed a joint around. It had been a fun day, even though I'd only scored one measly shroom. With a camping spot like this one, however, I didn't care if I scored at all. As it got on toward dinner time, Mark's thoughts turned to fishing.

I had some hooks with me. Mark decided to set a trapline for catfish. I watched him bait ten hooks with cheese and rest them in the water close to shore. In less than an hour, Mark caught four good-sized fish. Due to our hunger, we decided to cook the fish, the store-bought chicken AND the bacon. We were going to have a feast.

The chicken was cooked to perfection on a camp stove, but I paid little attention to it. I'd never tasted catfish before. Mark breaded the fish and fried it in bacon grease. It was so tender, I just sucked it off the bones. After dinner, we sat in our lawn chairs and lazily listened to the sounds of insects and bullfrogs as evening came on.

We had a few more beers and got really wasted on some primo hash I'd brought with me. While making plans for the next morning, we heard thunder in the distance. I knew what that meant. I pulled a tarp out of the van and made a makeshift lean-to for Mark and Kathy. Since we had an early morning appointment with a cow pasture, we crashed early. I set my alarm for 2:30 a.m. Considering the volume of jungle sounds around me, I was lucky to fall asleep. It seemed like only a matter of minutes before the alarm went off.



It was drizzling slowly as

Mark and I drove back to town. We left Kathy asleep in the lean-to. We were lucky: a half-moon was rising, which meant we'd be able to see without flashlights.

We parked in the open lot and found a trail leading back to the field. We each carried an empty grocery sack.

It soon became apparent we were at the right place at the right time. Yes, the field was covered with mushies, my friends, and my adrenalin was pumping wildly as I ran into it. Light-colored mushroom caps were everywhere! Giggling, we lurched from one cluster to the next, our feet soaked from the wet grass.

Slowly, as our bags filled, we became aware that the cow-pies were dotted with tiny little buttons—new mushrooms just beginning their flowering stage. Morning was coming on and we had to leave, but we were already thinking of coming back in a few days to pluck the results of these new fruitings. There was no need to get greedy. We worked our way back to the van, finding many more shrooms along the way.

We parked at a 7-11, and waited for them to open. Cinnamon rolls and orange juice sounded good to us for breakfast. There seemed little need to hurry out of town. Kathy would appreciate the extra sleep. We drank coffee from a thermos I'd prepared. I would have loved a joint, but the van was unfortunately "clean." Instead, we busied ourselves checking out our sacks. It was a nice haul. I took out a needle and thread and began stringing up shrooms like popcorn on a Christmas tree.

Since we'd gathered in the dark, I found a number of Amanitas and other undesirables in the sack. For the most part, however, we'd plucked pure Cubensis. We hung them in the top of the bus and couldn't resist a few nibbles as we worked. We didn't overdo, however. We wanted to remain straight for the drive back. I think neither one of us really believed our luck and we wanted to remain in control of the situation, if at all possible.

About the time we had the mushrooms strung up, the 7-11 opened. We ate breakfast and headed back to our camping spot. By the time we arrived, the small amount of shrooms we'd eaten had come on, and we felt a pleasant floating sensation. But we were also very tired, so we decided to take a nap. We smoked a joint between us (Kathy was still sleeping soundly), and crashed.

I lay down with a happy vibration in my head and fell asleep almost instantly, sleeping soundly until around 10.

We rose together and decided we were famished. We decided on a brunch of bacon, eggs and grits. Tonight we planned on having our five-pound roast. What a party this was turning into! Without my contributions, the camping would not have been possible (at least, not in such comparative luxury), but, of course, without Mark and Kathy's expertise, there would not have been any mushrooms. It really was getting late in the year, and I never would have found that particular field by myself.

We proudly showed Kathy our haul, which had already begun shrinking as it dried. The sight of all these shrooms drying in the ceiling of the bus was a real rush. After brunch, we went for a swim in the river. It was going to be another scorcher of a day.



We could have called it quits, but Mark and I were haunted by visions of the baby shrooms we'd left behind. We knew we might be pressing our luck but we also knew that if the next few days brought afternoon thundershowers, with warm and humid mornings, we would be going back.

In the meantime, we spent the next few days seeing more sights and staying high. We went back to the Interstate overpass where we'd found our single first specimen, but found nothing. We drove out in an entirely new direction to visit an underground spring. It was a popular spot, filled with cool water and happy people. The water was remarkably clear, without a trace of color. I held my breath, plunged in and swam along the bottom looking at bright, multicolored pebbles.

That afternoon, there were spectacular thundershowers, just as we'd been anticipating. The next day was wet too: it drizzled off and on all day. According to Mark, this short period of wet weather was following a period of dryness. If things worked out right, we might be able to multiply our mushroom stash tenfold. Mark noted how most of the mushrooms we'd picked had been fully grown and dry at the edges. They'd already released their spores. In the interval since they'd grown (probably during the last big rain), the next batch had been biding their time, absorbing energy and waiting for rain to unleash them. Those cow-pies were probably bursting with energized mycelia. In fact, we'd seen the start of an explosion of growth the other night.

This meant a whole new crop of shrooms were being raised for us. They would be fresh, plump, medium-sized, and incredibly numerous. Were we being greedy? Or just innocently open to the opportunity at hand? It didn't matter. We knew we were going for it. We had to.

The final morning came.

We rose early, just as before. The moon was higher in the sky and fuller. Things could not have looked better. Although it had drizzled earlier in the evening, the sky was clear.

The drive into town was interminable. After I parked the van, we looked into each others' eyes. This was it. I think we both knew that if it was greed that was animating us, we were going to get popped. We might be making a big mistake. We grabbed our paper bags.

Thousands of budding shrooms surrounded us, clustered in miniconstellations. They were exactly as Mark had predicted: medium-sized and fully formed. It was a magical sight. Collecting went quickly.

All too soon, we noticed a slow brightening in the east. Our hunt was over, but the field was still dotted with shrooms, like a field of wild flowers. As I returned to the bus, I tried to hold this beautiful vision before my eyes, so that I might never lose it.

We had come close to filling our sacks. On the drive into town, we whooped and hollered like a couple of redneck hillbillies.

We woke Kathy and she joined the celebration. After breakfast, we decided to cook up a mushroom broth. We put dozens of mushrooms into a pot of boiling water. After our morning swim, we sipped the broth and tripped wonderfully, settling into a peaceful pattern of sky-watching, river-dipping, and mushroomstringing. It was midafternoon by the time we came down, and the mushrooms were strung neatly up and down the length of the van. I'd decided to be moving on, but left the tarp for Mark and Kathy, since they wanted to continue on for another night.

We parted with hugs all around. The mushroom hunt had brought us close together, and we knew we probably wouldn't meet again.

Driving back to North Carolina, I kept awake by drinking mushroom broth. I could almost see that shroom-filled pasture glowing in the moonlight. It was close to 3 a.m. when I arrived at home and pulled into a parking space in front of my apartment. The mushrooms were dry. I detached the strings and put them in some grocery sacks. Fatigue was getting to me, but I paused one last moment to look at the moon above and remember my incredible adventure and the warm, fun-loving couple who had made it possible.



To get high -or to die?

by Stephen Peele

That is the question. This is how I like to put it to people who sign up for my mushroom-hunting field trips through the North Florida woods and cow pastures. It's not really an over-melodramatic way to put it. There are some mushrooms, like Agraricus, that taste wonderful, and there are other mushrooms, like Psilocybe, which do interesting things for your head; then there are plenty of mushrooms which look a whole lot like Agraricus or Psilocybe, even to a fairly well-trained eye, but which will kill you

A lot of people consequently forego the adventure of stalking wild mushrooms in the wilderness, preferring to buy their edible shrooms in tin cans from supermarket shelves, and their "magic mushrooms" in plastic Ziploc baggies, all dried up. This is really unfortunate, because wild mushrooms,

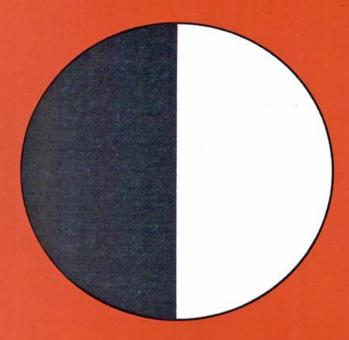
eaten fresh, outpace cultivated mushrooms by whole light-years at every single point of interest. It's the difference between beef Bourgignion and bubblegum; people who know wild mushrooms tend to wonder why there's any market at all for the cultivated variety which are so insipid and unromantic by comparison. And then there's the element of hunting, which is totally lost with the cultivated varieties. By nature human beings are foraging animals and we positively rejoice in going out into the woods and fields, scouring around on our hands and knees for tiny, widely-scattered edible things. It does us all good to get back to our foraging roots (to our mycelia, properly speaking, in the case of mushrooms)—unless, of course, we pop the wrong items into our mouths. Then it does us no good at all.

It's not hard to identify the most notoriously toxic mushrooms, like Amanita phalloides (the "Death Cap") or Amanita virosa (the "Destroying Angel"). These deadly fungi, loaded with powerful "amatoxin" poisons, pretty candidly declare themselves as poisonous, with their frogbelly-white complexions set off by hints of sickly green. Then there's Amanita muscaria, with its fire-engine-red cap all dappled with white speckles, a virtual "stop sign" of mushrooms; while muscaria won't kill an ordinary healthy adult person, it will put you through an experience of hallucinatory delirium that'll make you think twice before trying it again. (Sure, Siberian medicine shamans use muscarias for ritual purposes. Muscarias from Asia differ in chemical analysis from those found in North America. I have talked to several people who do eat them here in America, but even these people had to keep working at it.) Also bright red, and horrendously toxic, is Omphalotus olearius, the "Jack-o-Lantern" mushroom. There's not much likelihood that anyone would ever mistake any of these flagrantly poisonous species as anything that could safely fill your belly or your head.

Still and all, when it comes to Psilocybe mushrooms in the wild, it's not safe to rely exclusively on visual inspection to determine if the shrooms you've plucked are really Psilocybe. There are several species of Psilocybe—cubensis, baeocystis, semilanceata—and the closely-related Panaeolus subbalteatus, cyanescens and foenisecii, all hallucinogenic and much-prized by mushroom-seekers. All of them qualify, however, as LBMs Little Brown Mushrooms—and there are scores of different LBMs with which they can be readily confused, going by visual inspection alone.

For example, in the Pacific Northwest, there's Galerina autumnalis. Now, there's really no good reason Galerinas should ever be mistaken for Psilocybes, because Galerinas almost never grow taller than a couple inches—roughly one-quarter the height of a full-grown Psilocybe. Also, whereas wild Psilocybe cubensis grow strictly on cow-manure patties, Galerinas grow stricly on wood chips and moss. Hasty or neophyte mushroom-hunters may nevertheless mistake Galerinas for stunted or immature Psilocybes, with ghastly results. Mushroom poisoning is no more pleasant than a case of rabies, and even less curable.

UNIVERSAL SPORE PRINT CHART



WHITE, CREAM, AND YELLOW **SPORE PRINT**

—Amanita, Lepiota, Pleurotus, Panus, Lentinellus, Armillariella, Clitocybe.

PINK, SALMON, BROWNISH-PINK, AND REDDISH SPORE PRINT

-Pluteus, Volvariella, Phyllotopsis.

RUST, OCHRE, AND CHOCOLATE-**BROWN SPORE PRINT**

—Pholiota, Conocybe, Hebeloma, Galerina, Gymnopilus, Agaricus.

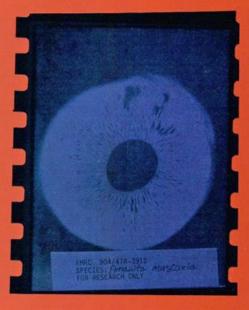
PURPLE-BROWN TO PURPLE-BLACK, AND BLACK SPORE PRINT

-Panaeolus, Psilocybe, Coprinus.

GREEN, GRAY-GREEN, AND OLIVE **SPORE PRINT**

-Chlorophyllum, Phylloporus.

Partial listing only





Reproduction of this chart by copy machine is hereby authorized and encouraged by FMRC for the use of all mushroom hunters.

SPORE PRINTS

The surest, simplest way to check whether any Little Brown Mushroom is genuinely psilocybin, and not some other sort of critter, is to take a spore print. Spores are the germinating factors of mushrooms, and can be compared to seeds, except that they're microscopic. Although individual spores are too tiny to be seen with the unassisted eye, each mushroom produces literally scores of millions of them. They occur on the bottom of the mushrooms' cap, lying like a fine dust along the gills that radiate outward, spoke-like, from the center of the stalk to the rim of the cap.

To take a psilocybin spore print, all you need is a sheet of white paper. You pluck the cap of the mushroom loose from the stem, and place it flat-sidedown on the paper. It's good to cover the cap with an overturned bowl or water glass, to eliminate any airdrafts that might spread the spores around. You merely leave the cap sitting on the paper, undisturbed, for about two hours, giving the paper time to absorb the spores. Then when you remove the cap. presto! there's your spore print: a very pretty negative image of the mushrooms' gill pattern, composed all of millions of violet-brown spores.

The color is the giveaway. Psilocybe spores, as you can see in the accompanying photographs, are invariably violet-brown in color. Panaeolus spores are darker than Psilocybe spores, being jet black. The point is, no Little Brown Mushrooms besides Psilocybes have violet-brown spores, and none besides Panaeolus

have jet-black spores.

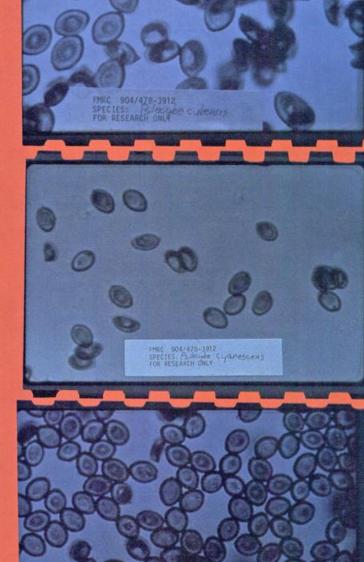
If the spore print from any Little Brown Mushroom turns out to be a different color than these two colorsviolet-brown or jet black-you'd be welladvised just to throw those 'shrooms away. There are plenty of perfectly nontoxic, edible Little Brown Mushrooms, to be sure; but if it's Psilocybes you're looking for, you're not likely to be interested in any of these others, are you?

If you should see no visible spores after you've gone through the motions of taking a spore print on white paper, then chances are good you've picked some sort of Amanita. All Amanitas have pure white spores; therefore, using two-toned, white-and-black paper (like the accompanying handy "Universal Spore Print Chart") is recommended. "Never eat a mushroom with white spores." I advise my field-trip clients, "and you will never eat an Amanita.

Galerinas have rusty, chocolatecolored spores. You should never even nibble on a Galerina.







BRUISING

While spore-printing is the very best and surest way to distinguish one mushroom genus from another, bruising is a quick, handy way to make an initial appraisal out in the field. When you take the stem of a Psilocybe between your fingers and crush it, the crushed portion will quickly turn a limpid blue, like fountain-pen ink. If it doesn't turn blue, then it's not Psilocybe, and you may as well leave it

MICROSCOPIC IDENTIFICATION

For this you need a microscope capable of around 1000x magnification. The spores of mushrooms are as distinctive as fingerprints; no two species bear the

same sort of spores. The illustrations here show what Psilocybe spores look

IE FLORIDA RESEARCH CENTER

The FMRC is licensed by the Drug **Enforcement Administration to furnish** Psilocybe mushrooms, and the mycelium for Psilocybes, to qualified researchers. We happen to have one of the few remaining live cultures of *Psilocybe tampanensis*, developed by the late Dr. Steven Pollack, which has a virtually permanent "shelf life." Also available are spore prints and research samples of Peele's Lepiota, the tiny, white hallucinogenic mushroom I discovered

myself in Florida two years ago. (See HIGH TIMES, November 1983 cover story: "Florida's New Super Shrooms.") A complete list of species available through FMRC is available for \$3.

904/478-3912

The single best way to learn about mushrooms, though, is to go out in the field with an experienced collector. Many colleges with extensive botany departments offer inexpensive field courses in mushroom-hunting, and you might check around your own part of the country for such classes. Or of course you could come to Pensacola, where my own field-collection classes cost \$89

Stephen L. Peele is Curator of the Florida Mycology Research Center, POB 8104, Pensacola, FL 32505. The FMRC's phone number is (904) 478-3912.

STORY & PHOTOGRAPHS BY MEL ZIMMER

t's summer. The sun is high up and blazing hot. The little magic mushrooms that used to appear in the cow pasture down the road have dried up and gone away. For that matter, so has your grass connection, and all you're left with is sandpaper leaf smoke that puts a static edge on your head. The mellow highs of the rainy season are now just so many jasmine-ofyour-mind memories. Dreams from another time. The butterfly mushroom which opened the doors of perception in the springtime are but lost keys in the heat of summer. You've tried drying the little fungi, but the magic is lost in the process, and freezing turns them to mush. What to do?

The answer comes to us born on the winds of time. Kosmic karmic trade winds from an ancient Mayan past. To save the magic, all one need do is immerse those delicate little psychotropic morsels in raw honey and stash them in a cool, shady place, and let osmosis do its thing. The honey will first turn amber, then a deep blue-black color indicating that the honey has become psychoactive. At this point it is time to strain out the mush-rooms from the honey.

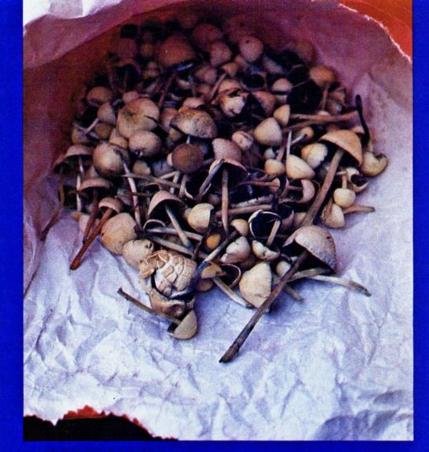
Use the mushrooms to make a psychedelic snack, and store the honey in a tightly capped glass jar.

The honey has now taken on the magic, and properly stored will retain it for several months.

Come summer, when the mushrooms have disppeared from the field, it doesn't matter.

There, in the cupboard, is the honey pot, full to the brim with "Blue Honey." Shades of Pooh Bear and Van Morrison.

A couple of teaspoons in your tea or coffee, and one or two to sweeten your cinnamon toast, and it's time to keep an appointment with God.



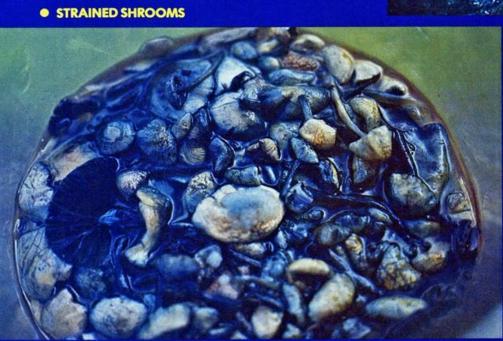
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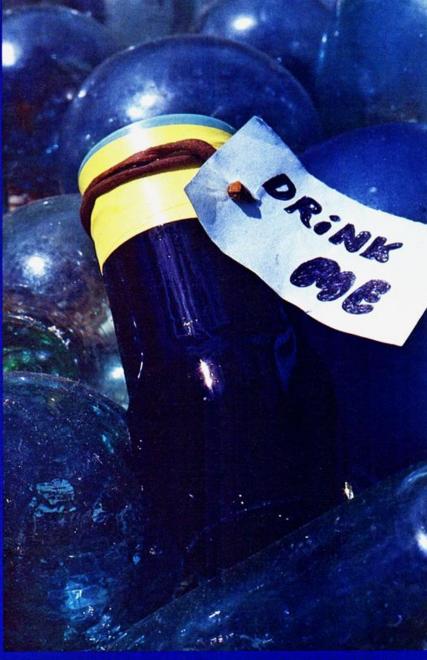




HONEY TURNS BLUE

BLUE HONEY





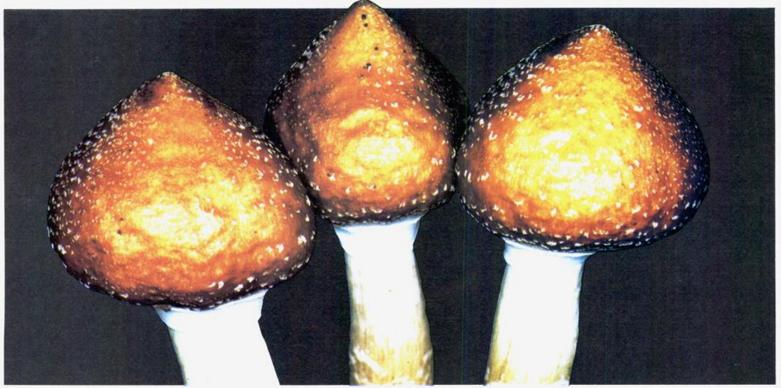
PSYCHEDELIC CERULEAN SERUM!





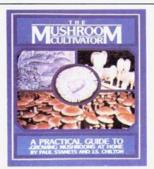


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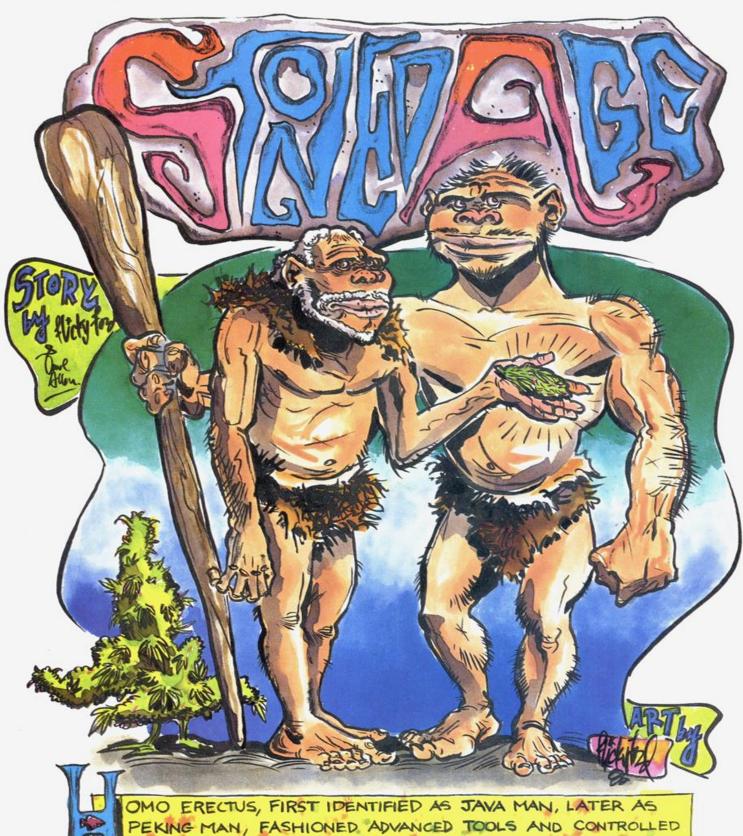
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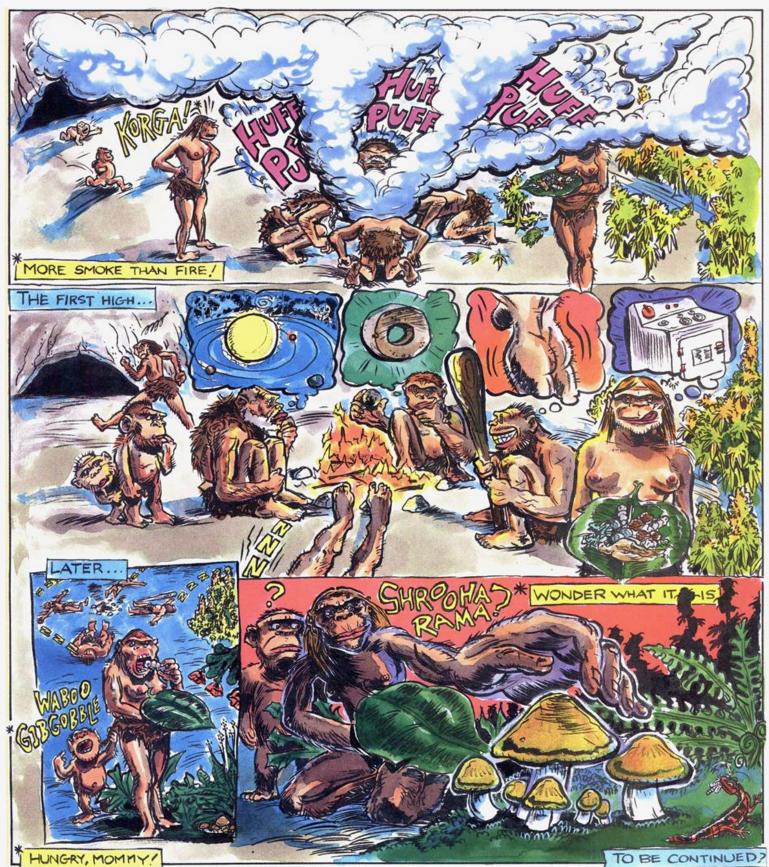
FIRE. CANNABIS INDICA, A NATIVE PLANT OF CHINA, IS OF PREHISTORIC ORIGIN. HOW DID MAN AND MEZ MEET? WELL ...











Reliability of **Drug Tests**

PRO: Drug-test manufacturers rate their laboratory machines as 95 to 99 percent reliable at detecting drug traces in urine. They scrupulously urge employers to confirm any drug-positive results registered on their screening machines, by retesting any tentatively positive samples with gas chromatography/mass spectrometry, which is virtually 100 percent reliable.

CON: When drug-test manufacturers rate their own instruments as "99 percent reliable." they're strictly talking about when their own lab employees are operating the machines, knowing perfectly well that they're being closely watched for proficiency. and that their own personal jobs depend on optimum accuracy. Similarly, gas chromatography/mass spectrometry can achieve a reliability rating of nearly 100 percent, but only when the lab operators are extremely proficient and diligent.

These ideal conditions virtually never obtain in practice. These commercial drug-test manufacturers sell and lease their instruments to private laboratories, and to hospitals, everywhere around the country. Since there is no government agency charged with monitoring the quality of work done at any of these labs, or any chemistry industry agency either, then in practice, none of these machines is any more reliable than the individuals operating them.

There are innumerable ways by which careless, overworked or incompetent operators can mess up these machines to yield false-positive results on clean urine specimens. The simplest error occurs when the identification tags on two specimens-one clean, one dirty—get mixed in the shuffle at a busy laboratory, with the

result that an innocent person gets branded forever as a doper, while a doper gets off scot-free. Dozens of innocent non-dopers at a time can be falsely accused of doping, any time a lab tech neglects to completely sanitize a machine after a positive sample runs through it; drug particles from the positive sample will con-

taminate the machine, causing it to give drug-positive results on the next series of samples which run through it. There are innumerable other ways these machines can be made to misfunction, and there's absolutely no way of telling when that can happen, or how often it's already happened.

The hundred-odd "Fortune 500" corporations which have broken the ground for universal urinalysis in the workplace, like AT&T and IBM, make a big deal about how they use responsible, professional laboratories to conduct their drug tests. However, since there's independent agency charged with monitoring the proficiency of these labs, the real quality of the work they do is uncheckable. And certainly the thousands of smaller employers who have taken to drug-testing employees aren't the least bit concerned about the quality of the labs with which they contract. Most small employers actually contract with local hospital clinics to run their tests: the quality of work at small hospital labs is notoriously slipshod, as any professional industrial chemist will attest. And there are plenty of sharp enterpreneurs nowdays who simply set themselves up in business as drugtesting "consultants," by renting or buying drug-test machines from the test manufacturers and taking quick two-week courses in how to operate the gimmicks. These fly-by-night piss-test wizards are not only patently incompetent, but they're venal enough

to be bribed by employers to drug-positive guarantee results on any sample the employer points out to them.

The Metpath Company of Teterboro, New Jersey, is one of the more reputable lab companies that conducts mass drug screening for employers, even though one of the top chemists there, Dr. Harold Bates, has expressed graphic reservations about the whole business. "A human being has to pick up the sample and put it in the machine," Dr. Bates pointed out to the New York Law Journal recently. "It may sound trivial, but it's not. When the volume of work goes up, the error rate goes up. That's the scary part. My company makes millions of dollars doing drug testing, but I wouldn't want somebody taking my urine. I think it's an invasion of privacy. I would always be afraid that someone might...mix up samples. It may only happen in one out of 100,000 cases, but I always have that fear.'

Bates has also seen some horrors in his day, perpetrated by employers who find drug tests an ideal way to pick out employees they might want to get rid of. Besides testing for illegal drugs like pot and coke, Bates affirmed for the Law Journal, many employers also surreptitiously test people for prescription medications, to learn what chronic ailments they may suffer from. By firing these chronically-ill people on "drug" pretexts, employers can save a bundle in potential medical-insurance fees and sick-day wages. Bates recalled for the Journal how, some years ago, one person who took tell-tale medications for asthma was fired after his employers learned about it through drug testing. "I imag-

How urine tests don't work •

BY DEAN LATIMER

ine there's still some of that going on," says Bates.

There assuredly is a lot of this job discrimination going on, and it gets worse all the time, as more and more employers learn about the incomparable advantages of universal drug-testing. Since there are no laws requiring the licensing (or even certification) of lab chemists anywhere in this country, and no government agency conducts proficiency-control checks on private lab facilities, drug-testing has emerged as the perfect way for employers to exert unlimited discriminatory powers over all their employees.

As to the "reliability" of drug-test machines and their operators in general, the little available existing documentation is laughable. In the mid-1970s, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in Washington did briefly undertake a quality-control program for all the 205 local, state and federal crime laboratories, to try to get an idea of the proficiency of the country's police chemists. To each of these labs the LEAA sent samples of miscellaneous substances-drugs, hair, paint, bloodstains, feces, guns, and other typical "forensic" material-and kept track of what the chemists found these substances to be after testing them. The results were uproarious: 13 percent of the labs misidentified the make of the firearms sent to them, 50 percent were utterly unable to tell dog hair from human hair, and 34 percent-incrediblywere unable to distinguish between paint samples of different colors! And one really pathetic thing turned up: any time the LEAA people tentatively identified a non-drug

substance—like dog feces, for example—as some sort of illegal drug—"hashish," for example—the cop chemists would faithfully report back that the substance was that specific drug.

"The unacceptable test scores," concluded the LEAA in Chemical and Engineering News for 24 July 1978, "resulted from carelessness or lack of experience; failure to use adequate or appropriate methodology; mislabelled, contaminated, or nonexistent standards to compare against an unknown substance; and inadequate training of personnel." The LEAA report raised quite a controversy in eminent legal circles for a few months after it appeared, but it was quickly taken care of. Under direct pressure from the Administration in Washington (where Jimmy Carter, incidentally, was President), the LEAA promised that henceforward, any time it mounted any quality-control programs like this for police labs, they would clearly identify any forensic substances they sent to the labs for QC, and depend on the integrity of the police chemists to report whenever they misidentified anything. Since that time, there has been no problem whatsoever with the recorded reliability of crimelab testing anywhere in the country.

And that's just police labs. No publicly-accountable program to monitor the proficiency or integrity of private lab chemists has ever been undertaken in this country, and undoubtedly none ever will be.

MORALITY OF DRUG TESTING

PRO: The President's Commission on Organized Crime, in proposing universal uri-

nalysis for all working people in the country last spring, expressed confidence that nondoping citizens would gratefully welcome this chance to prove that they don't "use" drugs.

CON: That might be expected, if it really is true that not doing drugs makes you stupid. However, a blind and unquestioning faith in technology is not necessarily typical of all people who spurn drugs. Most sentient people, even most stone teetotallers, when faced with the prospect of having to "prove" their allegiance to correct forms of moral conduct by pissing in a bottle at their employers' request, begin suddenly to think.

And one thing to think about is this. Anyone who's read HIGH TIMES over the last four years knows how to do all the dope they want, any sort of dope at all, and still foil any commercial drug test. As we've instructed our readers innumerable times, the trick involves simply dropping about ten or 12 grams ("tablespoons," for the non-metric) of common table salt into the sample-collection cup, just before or after pissing in it at the urine-collection site. The salt will confound the urinetest machine, which will automatically give the salted sample a "no drug" readout. It's simple, it's dependable, and there's no way the lab techs will be able to tell that the sample's been salted.

So here's what nondoping people should think about, those who may be capable of thinking at all. *Dopers* everywhere know how to beat these tests, and so to pass among nondopers betraying no evidence whatsoever of their

secret sinfulnesses. Therefore, submitting successfully to workplace urinalysis in no wise *proves* that a person doesn't do dope. All it really does is to place the more ignorant, non-doping urine-donors at substantial hazard of having their own personal samples falsely deemed "positive" by inept or crooked lab techs operating unreliable drug-testing equipment.

A compassionate person, in fact, might reasonably urge nondopers to also salt their samples at the urine-collection site, so as to minimize their risk of being branded for life as "drug addicts" by some clumsy tech-head whose name they will never know. However, in the personal opinion of the present writer, this sample-salting tactic has already become too broadly known among the general public.

For a long time things were swell. For nearly six years, and up until quite recently, HIGH TIMES was the sole and only media venue in this country with the baseness of moral sensibility to advise people that they could cheat these wonderful piss-test machines with a mere handful of salt. About 18 months ago, a liberally-inclined friend did pester me into writing up a sober, thoughtful think-piece on the process of sample-salting-a perfectly reasonable little scientific essay, no nasty words like "piss" or anything else of the sort-and submitting it to The New York Times' Op-Ed page. As I had confidently expected, it was returned with an editor's note that expressed skepticism that such exotic information was needed by the decent public, since he was sure very few employers in America were really using piss

continued over

continued from previous page tests on people. Mind you, this happened not a week after the financial section of The Times had run a major piece on the lovely cost-benefit aspects of piss-testing for employers, with a proud enumeration of all the Fortune 500 companies that were pioneering this superb new forensic technology. The liberals who run the editorial section of the Great Grey Lady understandably have no appetite for reading their own financial and realestate sections, for how otherwise could they bear to live with themselves?

When that happened with the Times, I was solidly assured that this liberating sample-salting information would remain a HIGH TIMES exclusive for the forseeable future. Thus the only people who would know about it, and undertake to salt their samples, would be people who did dope. As long as it stayed that way, a dark and bloody secret of the ultra-esoteric Drugs Counterculture, it would never generate any public controversy, and spur employers to endeavor to find ways to nullify this sample-salting ploy.

Thus the real dopers of the world would be able to thwart these awful gimmicks, and as for nondopers, well-while it was upsetting to think about all the jus' plain nondoping folks who were going down the tubes because of shoddy lab work, when they could protect themselves with a mere fistful of NACL, I figured it was worth sacrificing them to protect this magazine's broad constituency of committed, wholly abandoned narcotics addicts. In any case, there was absolutely nothing I could do about it; no other venue in the American media was about to give people instructions in how to cheat drug tests. Sort of thing's just not published nowadays, y'know. You don't get promoted by the biggies for making trouble for other biggies any more. Not smart, that sort of thing, here in the Eighties and all.

But of course the bubble had to burst. Last year a maverick ACLU science advisor, who shall go unnamed in this piece, stumbled independently onto this sample-salting ploy, and checked it out with the two main drug-test manufacturers. After these public-spirited companies had manifested sufficient distress at the notion of having this information divulged to the general public, Of course, we get blamed for it. A few weeks back, a Los Angeles newspaper scribe called here to tell us how HIGH TIMES had been passionately condemned in the Halls of Congress in Wash-

PISSURVEILLANCE

The simplest antidote for a urine test is a handful of salt. All commercial drug-urinalysis tests currently on the market are calibrated to look through biological specimens of fluid with the typical acid-to-base ratio—"pH factor"—of human urine. By adding just a few grams of salt to one's urine sample before turning it over at the collection site, a person can throw it entirely out of the pH range of urine; and so, when the test machine encounters that sample, it interprets it as something obviously different from urine, and dutifully accords it a "no drug content" readout. This sample-salting ploy is simple and dependable, and it's been driving employers crazy ever since HIGH TIMES began regularly advising people of it over two years ago.

At Georgia Power and Light in Atlanta, as Philip Weiss reported in last June's issue of Harper's Magazine, they take special pains to prohibit people from cheating their EMIT drug-test machines with salt. Weiss tells how Susan Register, a mechanical expediter at Georgia Power, and Leslie Price, a quality control inspector, ran into trouble there in 1984 because they'd reported various improprieties at the company's Plant Vogtle nuclear-power installation to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The two women were told, quite candidly, that they'd been "hotlined" for special attention from management; and sure enough, for no particular reason, both were abruptly required to "furnish specimens" for a drug-urine test. As they later described it in court, it went this way, Weiss writes:

"Suitable drug testing for Susan Register meant being forced by a nurse to drop her pants to her ankles, bend over at the waist with her knees slightly bent, hold her right arm in the air, and with her left hand a specimen bottle between her legs. She sobbed and shook, wet herself, and vomited. She was fired for insubordination: refusal to take another test. Price, meanwhile, was told her sample was positive for marijuana, and then fired for misconduct. Had she been fired for drug use, the NRC might have suggested that the company recheck (at great cost) the work she had inspected as a quality controller."

These women are currently suing Georgia Power under statutes designed to protect whistle-blowers from being targeted for revenge by management. Incredibly, there are no laws which prohibit employers from forcing people to publicly exhibit their genitalia and urinate and befoul themselves at command.

he wrote it up for the very sober and thoughtful Journal of Psychotropic Drugs. Since that time, I have heard that various kook-conservative talk-show loudmouths, mainly along the West Coast, have been broadcasting the old sample-salting ploy to every redneck who rings them up on the public air, asking how to beat employment urine tests.

ington, during an inquiry into "drug prevention in the work-place" (read: "piss tests") conducted by the House of Representatives Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. And when this scribe went asking the folks present why this obscure little drugcult rag was being accorded such lavish political rhodomontade, several representatives

from drug-test companies privately told him it was because we'd been telling workers how their beat splendid machines. So he called here asking how, exactly, a person could foil these tests; and sure enough, although I understand he did describe the old samplesalting ploy in his eventual first draft on pisstesting, that part of it was excised by his publicspirited editors as irrelevant to the grand moral issue of drug prevention in the workplace.

So things are definitely getting more complicated, now that sample-salting has been heard of by even many decent, nondoping citizens. At a urinalysis seminar held by the National Institute on Drug Abuse last spring, a San Diego corporate piss-test consultant remarked bitterly-on the record!-that "You can't buy a colostomy bag in any drugstore in Southern California any more." Seems all the pisstest cheats are buying colostomy bags, filling them with salt, strapping them to their bellies under their underwear, and conducting the little tubes to their trouser-flies, so that they can surreptitiously squeeze out salt into their urine-sample cups, even if they're being closely watched while they furnish their specimens at the collection site.

Watching, yes. It is just as I feared. Employers nowadays are beginning to hire people to watch their employees and job applicants, very closely and intimately, while they fill up their piss-test cups at the urine-collection sites. This has been standard procedure in the prisons and armed services for years now, but it's an entirely new thing in private-sector labor-and-management relations, and of course it causes no end of heartache and turmoil. For one thing, the sort of employees who will welcome drug-testing as an opportunity to prove their moral splendidness as nondopers are also exactly the sort of people who will be just mortally embarrassed at the prospect of being compelled to pee while strangers examine their genitalia intimately, and will raise no end of fuss over it on the job forever afterward. And then there's the cost of hiring all those pisswatchers, an unexpected and annoying expense; and of course, if any employer wants to be seen to be truly *consistent* in this morality-monitoring enterprise, then the watchers themselves have to be pisstested, with more watchers hired to watch them, or maybe they could watch each other....

"My dad's a fireman! What does your daddy do?"

"My daddy watches your daddy pee in a bottle! So there!"

Needless to relate, all these Byzantine developments in the realm of excrement-testing have tickled me exceedingly. Just as I was beginning to entertain naive hopes that the piss-testing racket might finally flush itself out of the cultural toilet, though, the dear old U.S. Journal of Drug And Alcohol Dependence proved once again that no, there will be no end to this misery, ever. Makes too much money, y'see.

"DO-IT-YOURSELF TEST KIT MARKETED," rejoiced a recent headline in the U.S.Journal, a tabloid out of Hollywood, Florida which serves as a sort of advertising-shopper for the nationwide detoxand-rehab industry. A company called Keystone Medical Corporation in Philadelphia, the Journal exulted, has gained FDA approval to market a drug-testing "kit" for employers to use on employees and job applicants: "The kit, which Keystone says is more than 90 percent accurate, is capable of detecting morphine, heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, and PCP, but not marijuana.

There's the old Hollywood Journal for you: no slightest indication of how the damn "kit" works, technically, just the estimate of this Philadelphia company that it won't falsely condemn more than ten people out of every hundred subjected to it. And in even this the Journal was inaccurate, as it turns out, because a call to the Keystone folks in Philadelphia elicited the information that it's really their Maryland subsidiary, Medical Diagnostics Corporation, which is merchandising this wonderful new "kit."

Now, I'd heard a few things in the past about this Maryland outfit, so I called some folks I know in the chemistry business to ask about their new dope test. "It's got to be some sort of paper chromatography process," I was told. "That's their only long suit at that outfit."

Paper chromatography? Now, among drug-detection techniques, paper chromatography is arguably the *very* lousiest. The standard commercial urinalysis techniques, for all their built-in glitches and liability to operator error, are still light-years more sophisticated than paper chromatography; which is about on a par with *litmus* tests. You treat a strip of paper

results of these commercial urine assays ever be used in a criminal court, because they're too unreliable. But these commercial urine tests sure do make a lot of money, don't they? And a paper-chromatography test would have this practical advantage over these slightly better tests, in that you wouldn't be able to confound it by salting your urine sample. The damned test is too insensitive to be foiled by salt!

So I called this paper-chromatography piss-test company, Medical Diagnostics in Maryland, and asked them about their wonderful new uri-

"It's inequitable, but that's business."

This quote is from Red Auerbach, president of the Boston Celtics in the drugs-plagued National Basketball Association, speaking recently around his nicotine-laden cigar on CBS-TV's Nightwalch program to CBS celebrity moderator Fred Graham, who was also openly smoking drugs right on the air. Nicotine-addicted Auerbach was explaining how it was that the Celtics, in first place in their division throughout the entire 1985-86 season, somehow wound up in the first rounds of the NBA draft-pick lottery this spring. (And got to pick a player named Len Bias.) Sure it was inequitable, he confessed, and sure there are regulations that supposedly forbid this sort of outrage, but that's business for you.

After Len Bias died, it was revealed that virtually the only things he learned at college were how to slam-dunk proficiently, and how to beat urinalysis tests with salt, soap, Drano, ammonia, and who knows what else? If all kids learn at school nowadays is how to lie and cheat—"It's inequitable, but that's business"—who can blame them for doing dope?

with certain drug-seeking reagent chemicals, dip them into an aqueous solutionurine, for example-and if there are any targeted drug particles in that solution, maybe they'll turn some spots on the paper a certain tell-tale color. Or maybe they won't, just as likely. And maybe a few thousand other common substances, out of all the hundreds of thousands of organic compounds in nature, will be in that urine sample to cause that strip of paper to turn that selfsame "tell-tale" drugs color...

Look, paper chromatography is ridiculous. A paperchromatography test could never be entered in evidence in a drug case in any criminal court, because the process is just too sleazy and unreliable. But there, neither could the nalysis kit. After some dazzling P.T. Barnum tech-talk, they confirmed that yes indeed, their method most certainly is based on paper chromatography (because I took care to come on like your typical dimbulb pop-media reporter, dazzled to distraction by any science-type drug-testing procedure with as many impressive syllables in it as "chromatography.") But even though it was an honest-togoodness chromatography test, by golly, this public-spirited company was moral enough to offer it, at rates of barely more than pennies per individual test, to all the employers in the land concerned about maintaining a drug-free working environment for their employees. They'd ship their wonderful kit to any employer who wanted it, and the

employer could test the whole staff right there on the premises, quick and cheap. Any alleged paper-chromatography "positive" results could then be sent to a real laboratory for "confirmation," the nice Medical Diagnostics marketing folks told me; though of course they offered no estimate of how many of their prospective employers would go to all that extra expense, instead of just firing any of their paper-testproven narcotics addicts on the spot.

When I hung up the phone, I was sad. Sometimes you get that way, after writing about drug-urinalysis crookedness for five years straight-five years of pissing into the wind—and watching it get this sordid and pathetic. There really are just multitudes of natural-born sneak thieves out there, swindlers and secondstory men by inborn instinct, conniving perpetually to break into and enter other people's bladders, because drug-urinalysis makes so God-awful much money.

You can't even blame it on employers in general, really, I reflected—even though employers, virtually without exception, are a thoroughly filthy species of human vermin. Naw, it's these scum like the professional piss-test merchandisers who perpetuate it. They go around to employers very aggressively, lamenting the horrors of drug addiction in contemporary American society, and making it very clear that any employer who doesn't buy their piss-test gear and begin investigating the working stiffs' bladders—why, that scoundrel employer is bound to wind up getting listed as someone who implicity condones and denies the drugabuse epidemic cancer that has declared all-out war on our society.

To show how easily and irrevocably this is routinely done, I am going to do it myself, right here in this paragraph. Last March, at that same House of Representatives Narco Committee piss-test klatch where HIGH TIMES was anathametized for publicly exposing the old sample-salting ploy, the august Wall Street investment-banking firm of Kidder Pea-

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n May 23rd, the New York Times reported on Kelthane, the popular miticide and insecticide. Growers have often reported its effectiveness in eliminating pest problems. However, it turns out that one of the reasons for its effectiveness is that it contains DDT. You say that can't be-DDT was banned from use in 1972. Rohm & Haas Co. of Philadelphia, which distributes the product manufactured overseas, has agreed to reduce the level in this product from 2.5% to 1/10 of 1% by Dec. 31, 1988. Yes, that's right, 1988. Stocks will be in stores well after that date. DDT damages the reproductive systems and nervous systems of mammals. For your own sake, and that of the smokers who use any stuff you might grow, PLEASE DON'T USE KEL-THANE OR ANY OTHER MITI-CIDE-INSECTICIDE TAINING DICOFOL.

Dear Ed.

I have a 2nd generation Indica plant which has a very pungent, skunky smell and heavily resinated buds.

The problem is that the buds aren't very thick. The whole plant only has about ½ an ounce of buds on it right now, compared to my other plant next to it with long thick buds. How can I breed the first strain without losing its potency?

—Scott Hayward, CA

The qualities which you mentioned—pungent odor, resinous buds, and potency—all seem to be dominants. Try crossing the plant with a male of the other strain. That should increase bud size.

Dear Ed,

A few weeks ago I decided to try some distilled water on my females. After a few days the plants seemed to thrive with new vigor and life. I can't believe the results.

—Mark

Rural Hall, North Carolina

Dear Ed,

For three years I have been experimenting with indoor growing using my original \$80 self-built growing box. What a success it has been for me and a real money saver too.

My box is 6' high by 5' x 5' and made of pressboard. I have the top open but covered with fiber mesh. There is also a full front door and a vent in the back for the small fan inside. The fan has a 4" blade that revolves at a 45 degree angle and is activated by thermostat which is mounted inside the middle of the box. This allows circulation when the temperature is high and helps produce sturdy stems.

The lighting consists of a 2 tube 4' fluorescent fixture in each corner standing upright and a 150 watt Gro-Lux spot. The entire inner surface of the box is lined with foil.

My crop yields eight-ten ounces of bud every three-four months. How much would a CO₂ unit help? Is there any way of doing it yourself, inexpensively?

—Duane S.U.N.Y., Fredonia, New York

A CO₂ unit would help quite a bit in your garden, since the air is depleted of CO₂ quite rapidly once the lights are on and the plants start photosynthesizing. Once the CO₂ is used up the plants stop production until they get more of the gas. CO₂ enrichment will cut production time from 30-50%. There is an inexpensive process for producing CO₂ using sugar water and yeast. An article on this will appear in an upcoming "Grow American."

Dear Ed,

In the "Grow American" (May, 1986) by T.L., it says that photoperiods of 18-24 hours are recommended for quickest vegetative growth. It also states that turning the cycle back from the standard 12 hours of flowering to 10 will accelerate the formation of flowers.

However, Jorge Cervantes, in Indoor Marijuana Horticulture, states that photoperiods of more than 18 hours of light are not beneficial to the plant. He also states that reducing the flowering photoperiod will have a negative effect, causing looser, leafier buds.

Who is right?

—The Smogger,
Ocala Florida

In a controlled experiment, cannabis plants given a continuous light cycle using metal halide lamps grew about a third faster than plants receiving only 18 hours per 24 hours day. Towards the end of flowering a shortened light cycle does help the bud to ripen.

Dear Ed,

I've been thinking of using peat moss for a planting medium. Is this feasible?

-Georgie Bop

Broad Channel, NY

Peat moss is usually fairly acidic and must be adjusted in order for cannibis to grow well. Other than the pH, peat moss is a suitable medium. It holds both water and air, and buffers excess nutrients. Many commercial nurseries use peat moss as an ingredient in the soil mix (20-40%) to guard against excess salts in the water-nutrient mix.

Dear Ed,

In the January '86 "Ask Ed" you asked readers to get back to you about detecting sex depending on where the first sprout appears, on the side top or middle of the seed. Well, I tried this method and it works. I kept track of the ones that sprouted out of the top or the bottom and every one turned out to be a female I would like to thank R.L. a lot for his info. —K.M.

Land of Goshen

Dear Ed.

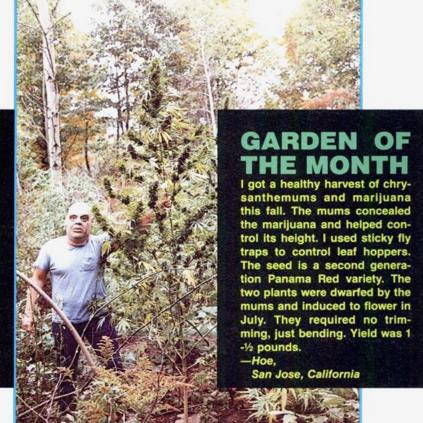
I own an Isomerizer (ISO II) manufactured in the late 70's by Thai Power Inc. I would like to use it again but no longer have the activator solution or baking soda that came with it. Can I use pure reagent grade sulfuric acid and common baking soda? I tried writing the company about this but they are no longer around.

-C.W.

Morristown, New Jersey

Reagent grade sulfuric acid and baking soda should be okay to use in the appliance.





Halloween Costume. The sinse buds were grown in southern Kentucky. I had great fun and High Times sharing my treats with friends and family. -Bud Lady Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Ed,

In your Feb. '86 column you told Big Al that the introduction of CO2 will not increase bud size, but will decrease growing time. I remember reading that plants should not be budded before they reach 8 weeks and that budding takes 8 weeks. Since I'm already harvesting mature sativa at 16 weeks, would there be an advantage to a CO2 tank?

-H. Hooch Wisconsin

There is no reason why plants cannot be forced to flower earlier than 8 weeks after germination. The determining factor for deciding when to force plants is their size not their chronological age. Flowering time will

also be shortened.

 I welcome comments, tips and questions regarding marijuana and marijuana cultivation. Send all letters to Ask Ed, HIGH TIMES, 211 E. 43rd St., New York, NY 10017. Also send entries for the Bud, Plant and Garden of the Month Contests. All correspondents whose letters or photos are used will receive a free copy of my book, Marijuana Growers Handbook, Indoor/Greenhouse Edition.

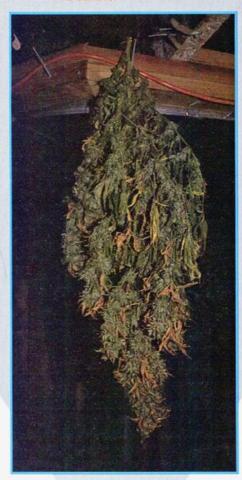
ATTENTION GROWERS!

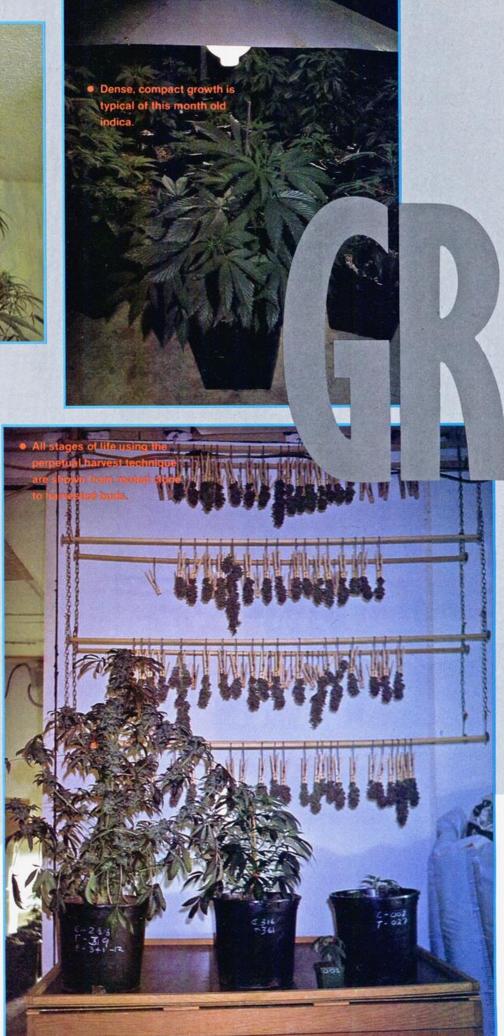
HIGH TIMES is preparing its annual harvest issue. But we need your help. Please send a progress report on your crop. Was it a good year or a bad year? Did you move indoors or stay outdoors? Were you buzzed by low-flying C.A.M.P. 'copters? Write a brief note and send it to: HARVEST REPORT, HIGH TIMES, 211 East 43rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. Don't forget to sign your favorite pseudonym. We'll excerpt as many letters as we can. Thanks.

THE EDITORS



- Leggy sativa from Columbia tops out under eight foot ceiling.
- This indica, grown as a "tall plant," weighed in at 4.2 ounces.







This is the seventh in a series of articles written by Jorge Cervantes, author of the best-selling Indoor Marijuana Horticulture, known by many as the Bible of indoor growing. The series will outline just about anything the novice or experienced indoor grower could want to know. Everything from air to zinc, hertz to harvest and from tools to transplanting will be detailed in this new series. Stay tuned for the high-lights from indoors.

Planted outdoors, marijuana grows leafy vegetative foliage during the long days and short nights of summer. As autumn approaches, a botanical time clock is set in motion by these long nights and short days; this clock signals marijuana to bloom. This relationship between the length of light cycle and dark cycle is called the photoperiod.

The photoperiod controls the life cycle of marijuana and governs flowering. Indoors, you are in charge of the light switch and can command your garden to flower any time after the plants are two months old. Many growers have two grow rooms: one that simulates summer, with an 18 hour light, 6 hour dark photoperiod, and a flowering room that supports an even 12 hour light and 12 hour dark

photoperiod.

Cannabis sativa, from equatorial regions such as Columbia, Mexico, Thailand, and Hawaii, soaks up the sun for many weeks, growing 15 to 20 feet tall before longer nights prompt flower formation. The equatorial days promote a growing cycle of eight to ten months. These sativa varieties can be difficult to grow in cooler northern climates or in the limited space of a grow room. The sativa's soaring, energetic high is preferred by numerous growers but these tall, lanky varieties could take up to three or four months to complete the flowering process. Thai seeds and cuttings typically fare better than Columbians or Hawaiians. They all mature to about the same overall size and must be bent over or "pinched back" to maintain compact growth. The flower tops (seed bracts) on the Thai continue to grow and fill in between the internodes, while the Columbian and Hawaiian weed develops spindly, lighter tops.

Cannabis indica originated in the harsh mountainous climate of central Asia where the growing season is short (from 90 to 180 days). Revered for a stony, mind-boggling high, indica grows short, squat, and bushy, and normally completes flowering in six to ten weeks. Rapid flowering also promotes most indicas to yield heavier flower buds and less waste. This high yield ratio, coupled with other favorable growth characteristics, makes indica perfectly suited to indoor growth.

Sativa and indica crosses are becoming more common. If the proper genetic combination is achieved, the best of both worlds is possible: short, fast, squat growth with the flying energetic high of

the sativa.

Seeds will generally produce one half males and half females. Clones are taken only from female plants, and produce only female flowers. The males will show themselves after two or three weeks of flowering under the 12 hours photoperiod. The boys are yanked as soon as their sex shows so that they do not pollinate the female plants. (Stay tuned next month for a rundown on producing seed crops and breeding super strains).

There are five basic blooming techniques common indoors: (1) perpetual harvest, (2) short plants (3) tall plants (4) pruning to a central bud or into a bush and (5) second harvests or rejuvenation.

Each one of these flowering techniques is different, but they all center around the 18 hour daylight summer cycle and the 12 hour day, 12 hour night flowering photoperiod. All of the techniques require the same basic climate be manufactured in the grow room-humidity: 40-60%; temperature: 60-80 degrees; good air ventilation and circulation; high light levels; a clean environment. A calendar hung up in the grow room will make it easy to keep notes on when you fertilized, watered, sprayed, etc. The proper size container will make maintenance easier and prevent sickly rootbound plants. In general, allow a gallon of growing medium or more per month of growth. During flowering the high nitrogen vegetative fertilizer is changed to a low nitrogen super bloom formulation; no sprays are applied during the last month

Common misconceptions about flower production

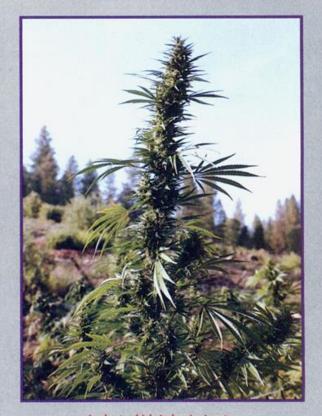
Some growers claim withholding water, driving a stake through the stem, or stressing their plants will make them produce more resin and increase the

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REQUIEM



The garden after the storm. Notice how many of the plants are down.



A plant which is beginning to fluoresce.



I used branches and brush to support the plants when the buds started to get heavy. Here the plants are held by a makeshift crutch made from onsight materials. The plants were tied to it.



Close-up of downed plants. Luckily most of them could be saved.

FOR A BUD

BY HOMER GROWN

September is the hardest month. The plants are getting worth ripping off. If anyone knows where they are, you can expect them to rob them now. It's pretty much a waiting game. You go to the patch, if it's still there, you take care of what you have to do. If it's not there, it's not there, and there is nothing you can do about it.

Although the plants aren't quite ready, they're already valuable. The rip-offs aren't going to wait to get them. If they don't get them now, they don't know where they are and they won't get them. The main thing left to worry about is the stray hunter or hiker who may stumble upon them. I'm getting pretty good at picking my places. Not one was ripped off.

I have to travel between my patches more often now. The late sativas are beginning to ripen and I don't want them to pollinate my earlier ripening indicas. I always try to plant different varieties in each patch so that I can harvest some each time I visit. This is easier than having to harvest the whole patch at

once.

I used my spare time getting the drying facility ready. I had the use of a barn and a house. I secured them, cut a supply of firewood for drying and strung string to hang the plants. You have to make preparations for someone to be there all the time. I would be away harvesting most of the time. All of the vehicles had to be tuned and be in tip top shape. I wouldn't want to break down on the highway with a load of wet pot.

The sheriff had a new spurt of energy at this time. Spurred by hunters' reports, he and his men made periodic forays into the countryside. These were mostly small patches and were mostly near the roads. But there are still walkers left among the hunters.

Fall buds
must survive
sheriffs,
poachers,
storms,
drought,
and mold
to be finally
toked.

In mid-September the storm hit. Usually I have the plants tied up and staked by the time the winds and rains start. But this storm was a week or two early and strong. All of the patches sustained damage. Many of the plants were knocked down and a few plants were beyond saving. They didn't have much bud but I was able to salvage a little bit. I threw the plants away, out of the

patch. I tied up the rest of the plants as best I could. If I couldn't tie the plants up I hauled brush in so that the plants rested on the piles underneath for support. I staked a few, and gave the broken branches splints.

Once the plants are knocked down, the branches are pushed closer together. They have to be separated or they will not get the air circulation required to keep them free of mold. The molds attack as the dew and storms present a moist environment.

This is the driest month as far as irrigation goes. The streams are nearly dry as the yearly dry spell continued. I always had enough. The streams never actually ran out. The recent storm helped the level for only a week or so. But it also created a lot of silt, which plugs up the irrigation system. The filters had to be cleaned weekly.

The first of the Durban crosses were ripe in late September. These were mainly the Durban-Afghans. They were filling out good and the leaves were beginning to fall off, and they were really sticky to the touch.

I like to leave the plants flowering for eight weeks. That way you know that the bud is ripe. I know that some varieties mature in less time, but having them out longer doesn't overripen them, it just gets them riper, and, I believe, stonier. It's only in those last few weeks that the resins mature.

I took the first three out of one patch. First I cut them up at the patch so that they would fit into a large plastic leaf and garden/garbage bag. First I cut the wood out. Then I put all of the colas into the bag and carried them out of the patch. I took them back to the drying facility and hung them up.

THE "SEA OF GREEN" METHOD

by Farmer in the Sky

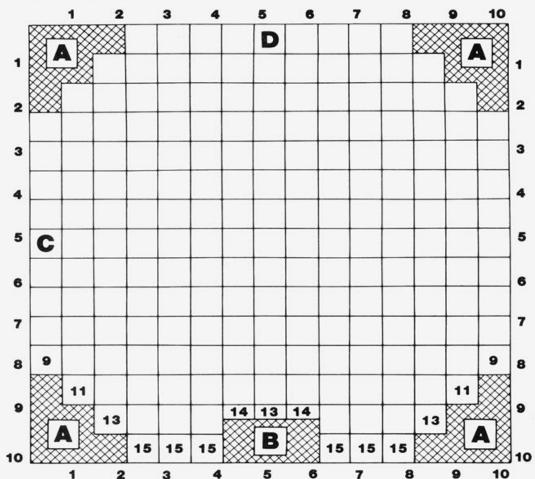
he bottom line for growers is useful yield, per watt, per unit of time. The efficiency of the average grow room can be increased up to 1000% with currently available technology and techniques.

A new cultivation technique called "Sea of Green" can deliver this efficiency. It employs The "Mother Plant" propagation method. A mother plant is a mature plant which is kept in the vegetative stage, and used over and over as a source for cuttings. If instead of using mother plants, the grower takes cuttings of cuttings ad infinitum, "genetic drift" may occur. After about 15 or 20 generations of cuttings of cuttings, genetic material may be lost and the plants may grow abnormally or less vigorously. To make an analogy, it would be like making copies of copies on a xerox machine. It tends to fade out, although some strains will deteriorate faster than others.

"Mother Plant" refers to a method of propagation or reproduction: "Sea of Green" refers to a method of cultivation or the way in which the plants are grown. It is called "Sea of Green" because the plants are uniformly short. "Sea of Green" is a type of mother plant method in which the cuttings are put into the 10 flowering cycle as soon as they are rooted and show new growth, or shortly thereafter. It is easier to take cuttings if the parent plant is in the vegetative stage. In the mother plant method, the parent plants are kept in the vegetative stage indefinitely. If you take cuttings of cuttings, and take the cuttings when the parent plants are in the vegetative stage, and try to grow the "Sea of Green" method, then the cuttings would be ready for flowering at the same time the parent plants are still flowering. Hence, the "Sea of Green" works best with the mother plant method.

There are several advantages to the "Sea of Green" technique:

- (1) The purpose of a reflector should be to contain the light within the cubic area occupied by the plants; it does so by redirecting horizontal light vertically over the appropriate area. Assuming the appropriate reflector, it is obvious that a plant measuring 2' in height (including the container) would receive almost three times the light of a plant measuring 6'. Greater light intensity results in faster growth, bigger yields.
- (2) & (3) By virtually eliminating the vegetative stage, fewer of the large fan leaves (which are less potent) are formed and the time required per crop is greatly shortened (which allows for more crops per year).
- (4) Because the main room is always in



"Sea of Green" Finishing Room Layout of Plant Placement. 197 Plants in Classic 500 (1.25 gal.) or Classic 400 (1 gal.)

= 1 ft.2 of unusable space = 1 plant in 8"x 8" space

A. Ultra-high pressure sodium lights (250W) **B.** Dehumidifier **C.** Humidistat **D.** 50# CO₂ tank*

* If this can be set up outside the room and piped in you gain more growing space

the flowering cycle, the light-on period is usually 12 hours. This results in less electrical consumption.

(5) The branches do not have as much time to grow horizontally; this results in less branch and stem weight. For proof, see how much easier it is to hold a weight close to your chest, versus arms' length. Less branch weight would result in less stem weight.

Mother plants can be established by seeds or cuttings. If by seed, usually about half will be male. Start in 2" pots and transplant into classic 200, 300 or 500 pots (or rockwool tubes). The appropriate size of container would depend on the length of the vegetative cycle (from zero to one week) and the genetic variety. The plants can be sexed by growing them a couple of weeks, and then putting them into the flowering cycle (usually 12 hour days). I don't recommend trying to convert the males; but the addition of

I-AAA will encourage the females to be more female, and have more branches and roots. An appropriate book (such as **Marijuana Botany**) can be used to identify the immature flowers. The male plants can be placed in a separate room, and the flowers harvested right before they open up.

The female plants should be put back into vegetative (e.g. 23 hours per day). Let us say you have 15-20 female plants under a 7' reflector with a 1000 watt halide from overhead. Transplant them into classic 2800 pots and grow for a month or two (depending on your variety and rate of growth).

At this point there are a couple of different ways you can go. One way is to have about 15 plants and have them complete their bud cycle. When the plants are ready for harvesting, decide which ones are superior, harvest their large buds (saving as many leaves as possible); then rejuvenate these select

plants by placing them in the mother plant room with 23 hours light per day. The non-selected plants would be harvested as usual. One disadvantage to this method is that the bud room would be idle while you wait for the mothers to rejuvenate and the clones to be taken. The advantage is that you are better able to judge which plants are superior if they are brought to completion. The other way to go would be to grow about 20 plants to the prefloral stage. Then make an educated guess as to which of the plants are superior, and set them in the mother plant room for use as mother plants. Take the clones off your mother plants 1-2 weeks before the plants in the finishing-room are done budding. That way you are ready to start the next crop right after the remainder of the initial plants is harvested.

According to Clarke, cuttings with high nitrogen content seem to root more poorly than cuttings with medium to low nitrogen content. So it's maybe useful to maintain the mother plants on something like 9-45-15 NPK. Of course, calcium, magnesium, and micronutrients are important also.

Root the cuttings in a cutting chamber illuminated solely by blue spectrum fluorescents. These special blue spectrum bulbs (color temperature = 7500 Kelvin) are less efficient for above ground growth, but promote rooting and cause short internodal length (less distance between branches). It may take a week for the cuttings to root and new growth to show. At this point, if you are experienced with the "Sea of Green" method and have ideal growing conditions, you may wish to place the plantlets into the flowering room. If you want to play it safe or have less than ideal conditions, grow the plantlets for up to a week in the blue spectrum room; the roots will then be very well developed, capable of supporting abundant future growth. If you do grow for a week, you would be more likely to benefit from the classic 500 pot; half a week, the classic 300; zero vegetative, 200. To receive adequate light, the leaves must be within 3-4 inches from the fluorescent bulb.

When you are growing the "Sea of Green" method, the plants would have at harvest about 18" of above-ground growth. This is not an exact length since the growing conditions and genetics vary. Once your mother plants are established, it shouldn't be necessary to grow any more large plants, except to replace the mother plants every three years or so. Old mother plants should be flowered out and finished when they get too big and lose vigor.

These are some variables which can affect the number of mother plants required:

A well-established mother plant can pro-

duce about 50-60 cuttings per week. A 400 watt 3K spectrum halide, with an efficient reflector, can maintain 4-8 mother plants.

In the simultaneous harvest method, all cuttings are taken in one session, enough to fill the flowering room. In the continuous harvest method, cutting sessions are staggered and only the oldest budlets are harvested. I would recommend starting with the simultaneous method, and if you want to convert to the continuous harvest later on, phase it in

gradually by growing the shortest plants the longest period of time.

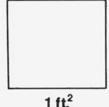
A 10"x10" flowering room has about 87 square feet growing area. The light required to cover this area is either 2000 watts (a 1000w halide from overhead in a 7' paraboloid, and four 250 UHPS side lights from the corners); or 4000 watts (two 1000w halides and two 1000w sodiums, all overhead in 3' paraboloids). This can bring to maturity about 350 budlets (with classic 200 pots), or about 197 budlets (with classic 500 pots). Typ-

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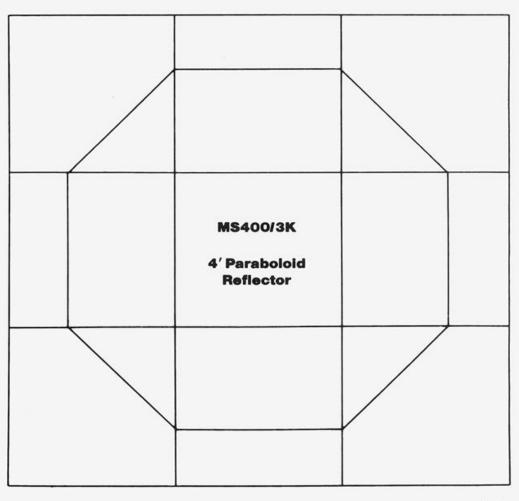
1 plant per 20" x 20" space in Classic 2800 (7 gallon)

NEEDED:

- 1. MS400 3/K pkg.
- 2. Dayton Air Conditioner Timer
- 3. 4' Paraboloid Hood
- 4. 20' Roll of .001 Mylar
- 5. 9 Classic 2800 pots
- 6. 12'x 5' .012 Vinyl to line floor
- 7. 240 CFM Axial Fan Pkg.



Maternity Ward Sea of Green - 10'x10' - Layout of Plant Placement



DRUG TESTS

continued from page 59

body got their own two cents in. One E. H. Weihenmayer, Kidder Peabody's obergruppenfuhrer in charge of "Human Resource Development" (a horrifying post-1984 improvement on "personnel director") proudly explained how to best "protect the financial assets of the American investor"-by piss-testing the dickens out of your entire staff, top to bottom, like Kidder Peabody does. And then, at the end of his Congressional presentation, Herr Einsatzgrupkommander Weihenmayer appended a discreet little chart of his more splendid next-door neighbors along Wall Street, with particular reference to the attention they pay to the bladders of the hired help. Goodman Sachs piss-tests their wretches, bless 'em. Smith Barney's thinking about piss-testing, and should be adopting Kidder Peabody's urinalysis format quite shortly. Drexel Burnham Lambert? Well, at least they use polygraph lie detectors on their serfs. But now just look at Merrill Lynch: "no." Merrill Lynch does not piss-test its employees!

See? I just did it in one paragraph. Merrill Lynch of Wall Street, boys and girls, has been identified by both Kidder Peabody and HIGH TIMES Magazine as a wonderful place to work, because they don't propose to go shipping out their employees' excrement to be examined by venal lab companies using God knows what sort of "chromatography" gimmicks to decide who gets to earn enough to pay the rent. Merrill Lynch will have a pisstest program in full swing before the ink dries on the page you will be reading before it gets to you. Guaranteed: power of the press.

Sorry about that, Merrill Lynch employees, but this was the first idea that came to me in the blue funk, right after hanging up on the prehensile piss-test people of Medical Diagnostics in Maryland. It's so easy to do all this, and cause all that satisfying trouble for employers—because employers always do get sued when

they start firing people on pisstest pretexts, and that raises awful hob with their liability insurance—that how could I resist? And I don't even make any money off it. So it's got to be just absolutely irresistable for piss-test-company promoters to engage in this sort of billion-dollar dope blackmail.

But employers are people too. Scummy, greedy human filth, sure, but people. Even people who herd other people onto boxcars for Auschwitz are *people*, dammit. When you talk to people like the nice folks at Medical Diagnostics in

you really do have to feel just terribly sorry for these poor damned-to-hell employers all over the country, getting sucked into this bottomless urinalysis swindle by these ultra-moral commercial antidrug-abuse Barnums. After just a few initial seasons of drug-testing, after they behold all the labor-management turmoil it inevitably promotesand after they've paid out all that lawyer money to defend themselves against all the decent, middleclass, nondoping folks who come up "positive" for awful, shameful bowl, hired to watch them very, very closely, while they fill up the little specimen vials. Then he has all the little vials stacked in the office of his Human Resources Manager, and they begin, one by one, to test them: open the samples, one after the other, and draw off a couple milliliters of human piss into the plastic column syringe that comes with the kit...

Dear Jehohsaphat! What if

Employer Schmegegge's main cashier happens to have a lively case of hepatitis B, and he inhales the fumes from her specimen? Suppose his brother-in-law, hired on to oversee the shop's loading dock, picked up a nice juicy AIDS virus at the last sporting-goods convention in Indy, and poor Schmegegge has a torn forefinger cuticle on the day he extracts the sample? Cholera. Anthrax. Botulism. Psittacosis. Dear Christ, how many revolting urine-communicated diseases are there in all human pathology?

So I wound up on the line to the Devices section of the United States Food and Drug Administration in Washington. I asked them if this Keystone/Medical Diagnostics outfit really had the FDA's approval to market this piss test kit to idiot private employers everywhere—as the dear old U.S. Journal, of Hollywood, Florida, had guaranteed all its faithful readers.

"Employers?" the FDA spokesman asked puzzledly. "As I recall—to the best of my recollection—that company applied for approval to merchandise their urinalysis kit strictly to drug-abuse-type clinics. I don't recall anything about merchandising it to private employers."

"Well, would it be *illegal* for them to merchandise it to employers, now that they've got FDA approval to flog it to drug clinics?"

"I really don't know. It's a grey area."

It's a grey area shading into black, boys and girls. And there's no one anywhere prepared to shine a light on it, because it's all in the name of an eventual drug-free society. Those bastards really do want to make us all just as stupid as they are.

You have to feel sorry for poor damned-to-hell employers who are sucked into a bottomless urinalysis swindle by anti-drug abuse Barnums.

Maryland—or the people at the Syva/Syntex Company in Palo Alto, who merchandise the EMIT line of drug-urine tests-and the people at the Roche company in Nutley, New Jersey, who merchandise the Abusescreen dope testsfor five years straight, talking to people like that, and every season a more contemptible order of moneygrubbing swindler elbows into the pisstest racket-well, boys and girls, you have to remind yourself that we all do share this common humanity, after all. As the Scripture saith: "Inasmuch as ye have done this unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Praise be! That was Jesus talking to me through the blue funk, right after interviewing these scientific bladder brigands in Maryland. By Jesus,

drek like heroin and Angel Dust—they're all gonna be sorely tempted to enlist with a company like this cheap-shot Maryland outfit. This way, for pennies per shot, they can run all the dope tests on the corporate premises, all by themselves, and save all that labtech money so they can pay the lawsuit lawyers.

When I got to that point in my blue-funk deliberations, suddenly I began to chuckle, in a decidedly unwholesome and ugly fashion. Now, just imagine it. Sherman Schmegegge, proprietor of a department store in a mini-mall off I-75 near Indianapolis, secures himself a do-it-yourself urinalysis kit from some company like Medical Diagnostics. He orders his 73 employees to go to the company john and "furnish specimens," with a couple of off-duty county sheriffs by the

LETTERS

continued from page 8

have made some progress in so doing and will continue in our efforts until this situation is resolved by the permanent removal of such abominable literature! You are invited, at your convenience, at any time to attend one of our meetings. —Sheila Shuey

Nederland, Texas

—Thanks for the invitation, but we've been to quite a few parents' klatches in the past, and we can guarantee our presence would only lower the tone of the discussion. We would wind up preaching at each other with revolting self-righteousness. You're to be commended, though, for putting your name on this call for censorship. Another drug-troubled parent who continuously calls for this magazine to be boycotted from newsstands is Mrs. Joyce Nalepka of Maryland. chairperson of the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth. Whenever Mrs. Nalepka is invited to address conventions of drugstore owners, she'll urge them forcefully to take HIGH TIMES off their shelves-but only after she's completed her formal kids-and-drugs Jeremiad. Then, since it doesn't go on public record, nobody can accuse Mrs. Nalepka of being a rabid, book-burning neo-Nazi.

You nice folks at P.A.T.C.H. would probably get along fine with the NFP. Why not drop them a line?

THE DEAD LIVE!

I'm going to make this short. Ed Hassle is one of the most well-informed and entertaining writers I know. He was perfectly justified in getting his job. I do not see how any other band can use the term psychedelic while the Grateful Dead remain in the memory of living men. Until Ed returns to HIGH TIMES and you do an article on the Dead, I won't touch your magazine with a tenfoot stem. There is NOTHING like a Dead show. RIGHT ON ED!!!

—Dis-Mount

Manchester, New Hampshire

—Due to massive reader outcry, we are happy to report that Ed Hassle has rejoined our staff. His column "My Amerika" will reappear next month. Ed agreed to return only after a HIGH TIMES special issue dedicated to the Grateful Dead was scheduled for February, 1987. Readers are encouraged to submit short stories, anecdotes, cartoons, etc., pertaining to the band. Send all material c/o Ed Hassle, HIGH TIMES, 211 East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017.

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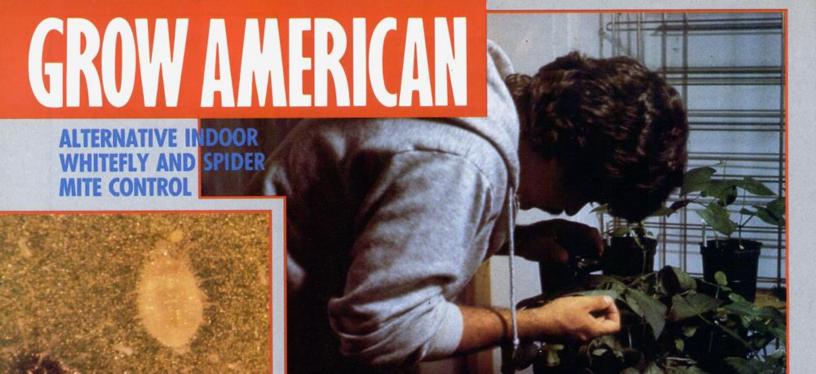
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Two-spotted spider mites and their eggs.



Adult whitefly.

facilities spotlessly clean, there were still occasional run-ins with whiteflies and two-spotted spider mites.

The greenhouse whitefly, known as Trialeurodes vaporiorum, damages plants by feeding on leaf sap. Adults and larvae also excrete honeydew, which can lead to the development of sooty mold. The mold reduces leaf transportation and hinders photosynthesis. Whitefly numbers can increase dramatically within a few generations.

Two-spotted spider mites, called Tetranychus urticae, have specialized mouth parts which penetrate the undersurface of a leaf and allow the mite to suck the plant juices. This action causes the loss of color at the feeding site. These spots turn light green, tan, or rust color. Damage also takes the form of curling or stunting of leaves. The formation of silvery webbing indicates an advanced infesta-



Predator mite feeding on pest egg and spider mite

tion. Spider mites reproduce quickly, especially in a warm, dry environment.

Believing that the use of chemical controls on consumable crops is undesirable, I became interested in biological alternatives. Fortunately I lived near a university town that has a well-equipped science library. Through research I discovered a proven effective form of control that I could live with. To my surprise I learned that commercial greenhouses in European and other countries had increasingly turned to biological means for solving their pest problems. It was this point that I decided to use the parasitic wasp, Encarsia formosa, for my whitefly problem and the predator mite, Phytoseiulus persimilis, to deal with the spider mites.

Initially I had been using pyrethrum to combat the whitefly. After obtaining unsatisfactory results, pyrethrum

f you grow indoors or in a greenhouse long enough, odds are that you will eventually have to battle whiteflies or spider mites. I was particularly at risk because my cutting and breeding programs required moving outdoor plants indoors in the fall. If a plant was a winner, I would harvest roughly 90 percent and move the cutback portion indoors. To eliminate pests, all soil was gently washed from the root-ball in a fertilizer solution. The pruned trunk and branches were examined, dipped in a soap solution, and rinsed with water. Eventually I quit digging up plants and began taking cuttings from all female experimental plants that were grown from seed. Each cutting was carefully examined for pests. Later, if a plant passed all my after-harvest criteria, it was easy to gear up for its use in next year's cutting-crop program. Even after taking these precautions and keeping the treatment was discontinued. In its place I began a weekly spraying of insecticidal soap. Soap spray kills by contact not by residue, so there is no harm in rinsing with water afterwards. After each application all large leaves were stripped from the plants. These leaves were destroyed.

Finally I located a supplier of parasitic wasps. I had reservations about using a wasp, but I was assured that the tiny spider mite-sized Encarsia was absolutely harmless to humans. Its all-consuming needs and desires could only be satisfied by immature stages of whiteflies. The recommendations for light infestations were to make two releases, two weeks apart. At least one Encarsia per square foot of infested area was to be made at each release. Not wanting to take chances, I ordered three times that amount. The Encarsia were shipped to me as black parasitized whitefly scales. I quit using the soap spray and distributed the Encarsia scales evenly throughout my plants. Some pest management programs continue using a soap spray on new growth once a week.

The Encarsia hatch as adults, from their black scales, over a period of approximately one week. Males are rare, and the female Encarsia immediately begin searching for an immature whitefly scale in which to deposit an egg. Each female will lay an egg in 50 or more immature whiteflies. A Russian research team reported that each female is capable of laving up to 120 eggs. Japanese estimates go much higher. After an egg is laid within a whitefly scale, the scale will turn gray in approximately eight days and black in ten. The young Encarsia feeds on the bodily fluids of the immature whitefly, while maturing to the adult stage within the blackened whitefly scale. Development from egg to adult takes 17 to 19 days at 73 F. The adult then emerges to repeat the process. Besides killing great numbers of the whitefly by parasitism, each adult Encarsia will also be responsible for the death of 6 to 12 immature whiteflies by vampirism. Within a month I was satisfied that I had made the right choice for whitefly control. The whitefly population was held at acceptable economic levels throughout development. Since Encarsia numbers were dependent on the number of whiteflies, both populations were greatly reduced when control was effected. I did notice some minor fluctuations in whitefly populations to which the Encarsia responded favorably. The plants remained robust and no further treatment was necessary.

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AMERICAN

continued from page 71

Today, my approach at the beginning of a growing season would be somewhat different. I would still use the same methods to treat an established whitefly problem, including the use of a soap spray, before releasing the Encarsia. I now know that it's a good idea to place yellow sticky traps at a minimum density of one per 50 square feet as soon as a crop is started. This ounce of prevention will insure that a true whitefly problem will never develop. Researchers have found that many pests are attracted to the color yellow. When the pests come into contact with the trap they become stuck to the glue, making it easier to monitor on a weekly basis for the arrival of unwanted pests to the plantscape. I've found it helpful to use a high-powered magnifier when examining the pests. If whitefly is found during an inspection, Encarsia formosa should be ordered at the recommended levels immediately.

Most research indicates that daytime temperatures should be maintained at over 68 F. for the optimum efficiency of this parasite. A Japanese study found that greenhouse whitefly control was achieved even with nighttime temperatures ranging from 33 to 46 F., and daytime temperatures between 68 to 104 F.

Spider mites are another recurring problem familiar to most experienced growers. Battling them with chemicals is invariably nothing more than a short-term solution. During my first experience with a spider mite infestation, I used a soap spray followed by a water-rinse, once a week for two weeks. As with my whitefly problem, I didn't hesitate to remove and destroy large quantities of infested leaves. I then received my first shipment of the predator mite, P. persimilis, on leaves containing both adults and eggs. Following the instructions, I distributed the leaves and packing material among the infested plants, paying particular attention to the damaged areas. I kept a close eye on their progress, examining problem sites daily. Within only three weeks there was a considerable reduction in spider mites and a noticable increase in predator mites. When I found leaves that contained only dead spider mites (which still had live predator mites or their eggs on them), I would redistribute these to other areas of the grow-room. P. persimilis sucks the bodily fluids from five to 20 spider mite adults and eggs daily. They lay

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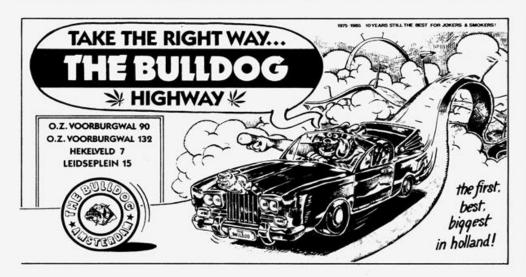
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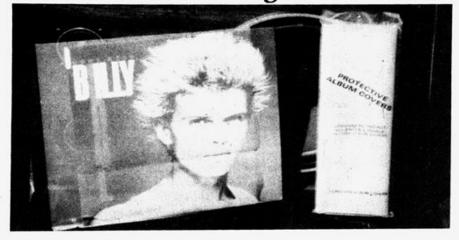
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GROW AMERICAN

continued from page 73

approximately 50 eggs and mature at twice the speed of the pests, so control is often dramatic. I remember looking at a leaf and seeing scores of spider mites after my first P. persimilis release. I thought that the predator wasn't working, until I got out a magnifier and saw that every spider mite was a sucked-dry corpse.

Ordering instructions for P. persimilis call for two predator mites per plant or two per leaf for large plants. A mildly humid temperature range of 68 to 86 F. contributes to the optimum effectiveness of the predator. After your first fight with these pests it becomes easier to read the signs your plants are sending you about their health. Biological controls always work better at the first sign of a pest problem.

These days I'm still under the lights, raising a very resinous Kentucky-bred in one of our grow-rooms. Its oils permeate the air, leaving a sticky coating of goo on everything. That is why we are experimenting with a very primitive strain and an Oriental one called "Xanthi" to find a cultivar with less resin and leaf surface. I am no longer talking about the herb superb. but the white burley tobacco we use as a food source for whiteflies in Alternative's Encarsia-rearing program. In another room we maintain thousands of two-spotted spider mites on bean plants to feed our mite predator, P. persimilis.

Our worst continuing problem is a consequence of the amazing effectiveness of P. persimilis. We raise spider mites in a separate room from our predator mite culture. P. persimilis has a spider mite control and dispersal rate unmatched by any other predator mite. They can sense and zero in on their prey from a remarkable distance. We had what we thought was a tight separation between the two cultures. We tried to raise enough spider mites to keep our predators well-fed, but with the predator's voracious appetite and rapid reproductive capabilities, their numbers soon increased beyond our ability to provide an adequate food supply. They somehow invaded the spider mite room; and by the time I caught the problem the entire spider mite population was threatened. We had to throw out most of the predators. From that point on, we paid more attention to the rhythm of interaction between prey and predator. Now, a weekly inspection is made of the spider mite plants, and invariably

a predator is found that has begun its pest clean-up efforts. We even switched our predator-raising room temperature and humidity to favor the spider mites, and still the predators are consuming all the prey we can provide. The first papers I read on P. persimilis-raising techniques stressed the importance of maintaining humidity levels above 60 percent and temperatures at 80 F. for the predators' optimum growth rate. Fortunately, our near catastrophe forced me into more research. I turned up a question about whether raising P. persimilis at lower humidities would produce a strain more tolerant to dryer conditions. I raised the daytime temperatures to 90 F., plus or minus five degrees, while lowering the humidity to approximately 50 percent. P. persimilis has adapted quickly to the changes, and still requires massive amounts of spider mites to keep the predator colony from wandering.

Our problems were not limited to wandering predator mites. Invasions by other pests have to be carefully guarded against. Early in our experimental stage with Encarsia, I found a thrip on one of the yellow traps. A thorough examination of the tobacco revealed the small beginnings of a thrip infestation. We had to clean out the whole room and start over, even though only a few plants were affected. We have to pay close attention to the interaction between our whitefly, Encarsia, and tobacco. Besides experimenting with varied tobacco strains in our Encarsia production operation, we are also trying a Dutch method using cucumber plants.

We ship the Encarsia on tobacco leaves, containing the various stages of the immature wasp, so that there will be newly hatched adults over an entire week's period. We ship our predator mite, adults and eggs, on bean leaves. As with our Encarsia shipments, a few of the target pests are present. The predator mite consumes most of its food source during shipping.

I know the sinking feeling of having a healthy crop and then discovering a pest invasion that could potentially destroy it. I've also felt reluctance to use chemicals. Biological control was the alternative I was looking for. It could be your alternative too.

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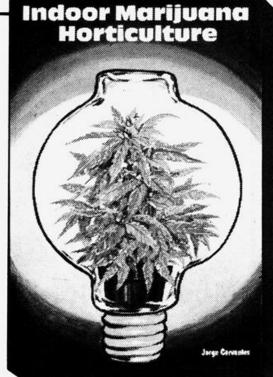
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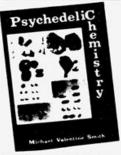
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GREAT INDOORS

continued from page 63

potency. They are wrong. Potency is determined by the genetic blueprint of the seed or clone. Potency will be greatest when the plant is grown strong and healthy until harvest. A plant that has a strong, healthy fast-growing life will produce a larger volume of marijuana that is just as potent as a plant that has been stressed. When a plant is stressed, growth slows and the volume of dried flower tops is less. The more a plant is stressed, the less it produces.

Another common mistake anxious growers make is to remove the green shade leaves (sickly yellowing leaves are okay to remove) to let more light shine on immature buds. The leaves of a plant are factories that produce chlorophyll, the stuff that makes plants grow. When healthy leaves are amputated, there is less area for the chlorophyll to be produced. The plant grows less and produces a lighter harvest.

● Timing is essential to a successful "perpetual harvest." To achieve a perpetual harvest, every day one or more clones are taken and one or more plants are harvested. There is never a bare spot underneath a lamp!

In the ideal three or four lamp arrangement, one lamp—a 1,000 watt super metal halide—is hung in the center of a ten-by-ten foot room. This is the vegetative room, with an 18 hour light and a 6 hour dark photoperiod, where cuttings are taken and rooted. Once rooted, cuttings are transplanted into larger containers and grown for about a month in the vegetative room.

The flowering room uses a 12 hour light, 12 hour dark photoperiod. This room measures at least 15' x 15', has two or three lamps, a halide and (2) HP sodium(s) that are suspended from a light balancer. The plants are placed in this room after being in the vegetative room one month. The young female plants should be about 12" to 18" tall when moved into the flowering room. The lamps are kept as close as possible (12") to the young adult plants. Shorter plants may be placed on an upside down one or two gallon pot to make the garden profile more even.

The cuttings or clones are taken from the recently rooted females before they are moved into the flowering room. There are two productive methods to use when taking cuttings: 1) take a cutting from each female before it is moved into the flowering room; 2) sacrifice an extra female plant to be made into a dozen or so clones. Afterward, the hacked up plant

is microwaved or discarded. A third method employs a mother plant that is retained as a source of clones. But the mother takes up a lot of space and she is usually taller than the rest of the garden and requires special lighting.

The garden is run on a 120 day cycle. (About 120 days will pass from the moment a cutting is taken until it is harvested). However, the same results have been achieved in 90 days with faster flowering varieties of indica.

30-60 clones are kept in the cloning chamber. 60 plants are kept in the vegetative room in the vegetative stage. These plants are small and do not take up much room. They are huddled under the lamp and receive maximum light intensity. Occasionally you will have too many clones to move into the flowering room. These plants make excellent gifts to friends.

The flowering room contains about 60 plants; however, flowering plants take up much more room than the younger vegetative plants. Remember that marijuana will elongate from 9-12" during the first couple of weeks of flowering. The flowering plants almost double in size within 2-4 weeks.

Each day one plant is harvested, one plant is moved from the vegetative room to the flowering room, and one cutting is taken. A plant is ripe one or two weeks after flowering growth slows or stops; the white pistils (hairs) will start to turn a rusty brown color. At the point of diminishing returns, the pistils will start dying, turning brown, faster than new white pistils are growing. This is the time to harvest.

Consider personal habits before deciding which blooming method to use. If you want to go on vacation or plan to be away from home for more than three days, a perpetual harvest is not for you. If the schedule is interrupted, there could be many days that are not productive.

Travelers find the other flowering time tables are more convenient. To spend as little time in the grow room as possible and reap one to three two pounds of primo tops a year, invest in a single 1000 watt super metal halide and follow the "tall plant" scenario. This technique is the least labor intensive. Once the garden is harvested, you can take some time off. This method lets the grower clean out the room afterward so that bugs and fungi are easy to keep under control.

Seedlings must be two months old before they are mature enough to induce to flower, but clones taken from an established mother are able to flower as soon as they are rooted. Keep the lamp as close to the plants as possible. Small plants require the lamp to be 2'3' above while stronger, tougher plants will flourish under a 1000 watt halide light 12" away.

- In the "short plant" flowering technique, also referred to as the "Sea of Green," clones are induced to flower when they are 6"-18" tall. Adding a 1000 watt HP sodium lamp at this time will add more than twice as much light. It will also increase the red end of the spectrum which stimulates larger flowers. About four small one- or two-gallon plants, are grown with this technique for every one five- to six-gallon plant using the "tall plant" method.
- The "tall plant" technique is the same as the "short plant" technique except that the plants are induced to flower when they are about three feet tall. Lazy and busy growers appreciate this productive and gracefull method that requires less care.
- Huge "central buds" are easy to grow on short or tall plants. Simply prune off lower or spindly branches. This will concentrate all the flower growth on the central branch. While this may not be the most productive plant, the huge buds will impress everybody.
- Pruning into a "bush" or "pinching back" promotes more and smaller buds. Snipping off growing tips diffuses floral hormones and may retard flowering somewhat unless done two weeks before moving the plant. Use this method for very leggy plants or to keep an even garden profile.
- Producing a "second crop" is inexpensive and convenient, but not as productive as starting with a fresh crop of clones. The mature buds of the plant are clipped off and the lower leaves are left on the plant. There are two variations of the second harvest. The upper mature branches are harvested and the lower branches are left unshaded to grow larger flowers for a couple of weeks. Secondary tops are harvested when mature. The second method removes almost all of the foliage on the plant and leaves only a few leaves and small tops on lower branches. The photoperiod is then set back to promote vegetative growth with 18 hour days. It will take about a month for the female to rejuvenate and produce leafy growth. At this point, when the rejuvenated plant leafs out, follow the flowering scenario.

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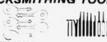
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STANDING UP TO A CONSERVATIVE SUPREME COURT, PART II.

(continued from Sept. '86)

by JEFFREY S. WEINER

United States v. Miller, 425 U.S. 435 (1976) (the Court held no privacy in bank records), rejected by People v. Jackson, 452 N.E.2d 85 (III. App. 1983); Charnes v. DiGiacomo, 612 P.2d 1117 (Colo. 1980); Commonwealth v. DeJohn, 403 A.2d 1283 (Pa. 1979), cert. denied 444 U.S. 1032 (1980); and Burrows v. Superior Court, 529 P.2d 590 (Calif. 1974).

Zurcher v. Stanford Daily Press, 436 U.S. 547 (1978) (authorized a third party search by warrant rather than subpoena) rejected by O'Connor v. Johnson, 287 N.W.2d 400 (Minn. 1979).

Many state constitutions prohibit "private party" searches under their privacy and unreasonable search and seizure clauses: State v. Van Haele, 649 P.2d 1311 (Mont. 1982); People v. Zelinsky, 594 P.2d 1000 (Cal. 1979); State v. Nelson, 354 So.2d 540 (La. 1978).

Bartkus v. Illinois, 359 U.S. 121 (1959) (held that acquittal on federal charge does not bar successive state prosecution), rejected by State v. Heinz, 407 A.2d 814 (N.H. 1979); People v. Cooper, 247 N.W.2d 866 (Mich. 1976); and Commonwealth v. Mills, 286 A.2d 638 (Pa. 1971).

Oregon v. Kennedy, 456 U.S. 667 (1982) (some states have rejected these harsher federal standards when prosecutorial misconduct forces a mistrial and precludes a retrial), rejected by State v. Kennedy, 666 P.2d 1316 (Or. 1983); Harris v. Albertson's Inc., 670 P.2d 1059 (Or. 1983) (dealing with prosecutorial negligence).

Ashe v. Swenson (collateral estoppel rule) rejected by Johnson v. State, 611 P.2d 1137 (Okla. Crim. App. 1980), cert. denied 449 U.S. 1132 (1981); State v. Hamilton, 266 S.E. 125 (W. Va. 1980); People v. White, 212 N.W.2d 222 (Migh. 1973).

North Carolina v. Butler, 441 U.S. 369 (1979) (held that an express waiver of Miranda rights is not necessary), rejected by Commonwealth v. Bussey, 404 A.2d 1309 (Pa. 1979).

Fare v. Michael C., 442 U.S. 707 (1979) (juvenile's request for counsel must express

CASE IN POINT

A monthly report on drugs and the law. Written in consultation with Kevin Zeese, NORML Chief Counsel.

specific desire for attorney), rejected by In re E.T.C., 449 A.2d 937 (Vt. 1982).

Harris v. New York, 401 U.S. 590 (1975) (held that statement obtained in violation of Miranda may be used to impeach defendant), rejected by People v. Disbrow, 545 P.2d 272 (Cal. 1976); Commonwealth v. Triplett, 341 A.2d 62 (Pa. 1975); State v. Santiago, 492 P.2d 657 (Hawaii 1971).

Fletcher v. Weir, 455 U.S. 603 (1982) (prosecutor's mention of defendant's pre-Miranda silence not reversible error), rejected by Commonwealth v. Turner, 454 A.2d 537 (Pa. 1982); Commissioner v. Nickerson, 434 N.E.2d 992 (Mass. 1982).

Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335 (1963); Argersinger v. Hamlin, 407 U.S. 25 (1972); and Scott v. Illinois, 440 U.S. 367 (1979) (the right to counsel cases). Many states give more and earlier rights to counsel: State v. Belluci, 410 A.2d 666 (N.J. 1979); Newell v. State, 277 A.2d 731 (Me. 1971); Stevenson v. Holzman, 458 P.2d 414 (Or. 1969); People v. Witenski, 207 N.E.2d 358 (N.Y. 1965); Rodriguez v. Rosenblatt, 277 A.2d 916 (N.J. 1971).

Kirby v. Illinois, 406 U.S. 682 (1972) (held no right to counsel at pre-indictment photo I.D.), rejected by People v. Bustamonte, 634 P.2d 927 (Cal. 1981); Loveless v. State, 592 P.2d 1206 (Alaska 1979); Blue v. State, 558 P.2d 636 (Alaska 1977); Commonwealth v. Richmond, 320 A.2d 151 (Pa. 1974); People v. Anderson, 205 N.W.2d 461 (Mich. 1973) (held Kirby not controlling because no majority).

Lego v. Twomey, 404 U.S. 477 (1972) (state must prove voluntariness of a confession by a preponderance of the evidence), rejected by State v. Vernon, 385 So.2d 200 (La. 1980); State v. Benton, 413 A.2d 104 (R.I. 1980); People v. Jiminez, 580 P.2d 672 (Cal. 1978); People v. Danziger, 364 N.E.2d 1125 (N.Y. 1977); Magley v. State, 335 N.W.2d 811 (Ind. 1975); State v. Wallace, 207 N.W.2d 855 (Wis. 1973); State v. Collins, 297 A.2d 620 (Me. 1972).

Zicarelli v. New Jersey Investigation Commission, 406 U.S. 472 (1972); and Kastigar v. United States, 406 U.S. 441 (1972) (Court held there is no Fifth Amendment violation in the use and derivative use of immunity). A number of states have disagreed, holding that full transactional immunity should be granted, providing total protection for the client. Rejecting Zicarelli and Kastigar: Attorney General v. Colleton, 444 N.E.2d 915 (Mass. 1982); State v. Miyasaki, 614 P.2d 915 (Hawaii 1980).

Apodaca v. Oregon, 406 U.S. 404 (1972) (held unanimous verdict not required by Sixth Amendment), rejected by *Taylor v. State*, 612 P.2d 851 (Wyo. 1980) (defendant may waive right to unanimity).

This inventory has been set out to explain how important it is for an attorney to research the state law, because the differences between state and federal law run the gamut. For example, the United States Supreme Court says the death penalty is not cruel and unusual punishment, but the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court held that it is based on their state constitution. On the right to speedy trial, the court has held that it attaches at indictment, information or actual restraint; states start much sooner and also often differ as to who can invoke that right.

Such state court decisions are still not entirely free from Supreme Court review. This brings us to the vitally important doctrine of adequate and independent state grounds. By following the few relatively simple guidelines, attorneys and judges can work together to actually keep state decisions out of the growing reach of the Supreme Court. According to percentages compiled by John Henry Hingson III of Oregon City, Oregon, if the defendant wins in state court, the state has a fifty percent chance of having review granted by the United States Supreme Court. If the defendant loses, he or she has a three percent chance and, if that's not bad enough, if review is granted, the state has a ninety percent chance of overturning a decision in favor of the defendant.

First, when we say adequate and independent state grounds, we are referring to the states' freedom to interpret their own constitution, statutes, rules and regulations. In other words, federal precedent may well be irrelevant to the state's analysis and application of its own constitution and laws. The states are, however, not free to interpret and to apply the federal constitution or laws

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JOHN LELAND

Alternative Record Charts

MONICA DE

1. In the late '70s, the **Mekons** were an adventurous, flagrantly amateurish punky band from Leeds who made a (no doubt meager) living by putting their mistakes on vinyl. They were raucous and obnoxious, angular and angry. But then, in the late '70s, everybody was like that. As the punks grew up, however, the Mekons remained on the outside and became a forgotten band.

All the changed last year, when the group found a weary home in the loose sloshings of their own mutant brand of country music. Fear and Whiskey (Sin import) was an album of drunken existential terror. It spoke in countrified accents about country themes-drinking, fucking, being lost, being lonely—without being a country record, any more than the Gang of Four made real funk records. The subsequent Crime and Punishment EP (Sin import) found a little joy among the sadness, but the new album, The Edge of the World (Sin import), finds the group once again on a search for annihilation, copping out in its absence with the temporary and bitter solace of anesthetization. They want to roll over and die. They want to be human. They want to find some way to live with their guilt. Unlike real country music, their songs all betray a sense of the historical—the knowing sense that things aren't like this because God didn't make honky tonk angels, but because the fuckers who control things are no longer content to let the shit trickle down but are hurling it on folks like the Mekons and you and me in buckets. The Edge of the World doesn't offer a solution to any of its problems; this record is about the anguish of a search for one.

THE MEKONS

2. Mekon Jon Langford doubles as singer and guitarist in the Three Johns. All three members of this group really are named John (or Jon). All except the beatbox, that is. Like the Mekons, the Three Johns labor under the weight of ignorance and impotence. But the Johns, especially on their new The World by Storm album (Abstract import), hold tightly to the jagged rhythms and noisy dissonance of post punk. But instead of following the Gang of Four into territory where fun dares not speak its name, they get sloppy. It's as if they were on their way to being an art band, but stopped in a pub along the way and got too drunk too keep a straight face and heard some pop hooks that they couldn't shake, one of which belongs to "The Lion Sleeps Tonight." This is brilliant anti-capitalist rock which once again offers no comforts other than that of its own incisiveness (it slashes at the beast, but we see no blood).

3. Langford produced The Gift of Life by the Membranes (Creation import), an abrasive trio that bears surface similarities to the Johns (both bands probably agree that the best music came from the late '70s), but is much grittier. Guitarist John Robb scratches brittle noise out of his instrument and sounds like he's screaming from down the hall, while drummer Coofy Sid changes meters from spinning rolls to unmodulated pounding and Stan anchors the whole mess on the bass. The Membranes' world is full of pain, but sometimes it also contains a violin, and this is a good thing.

4. Various artist, The Best of Metal Blade Volume 1 (Metal Blade). Let's face it. Love it or hate it, metal isn't what it used to be. For instance, it isn't slow dirges and long guitar solos. New metal is fast, wild, and unhinged. A lot like punk used to be, 'cept with a different political significance. The 17 bands on this double album compilation tear up the Spinal Tap cliches, and even make an old anti-metal punker like me almost submit to their barbarism without a fight. Almost.

5. Various artist, The Indestructible Beat of Soweto (Shanachie). Then of course there's the sound of the South African ghetto: sweet, pained, surprisingly tuneful. All tracks here are constructed as songs rather than grooves, and this **Zulu** jive is less funk-identified than the more northerly stuff we got to hear.

HIGH 5IVES INFO:

Metal Blade, 18653 Ventura Blvd., Suite 311, Tarzana, CA 91356 Shanachie, Dalebrook Park, Dept. A, Ho-Ho-Kus, NJ 07423

BASEBALL

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offseason, Giants owner Al Rosen did his level best to dispense with the poor guy entirely. And what was the drug problem that nearly ruined Joel Youngblood, sports fans?

Joel Youngblood's drug problem was simply this: he had an *agent* with a social conscience!

Everyone was clamoring in early February—as even sports fans may recall—for compulsory piss-testing in pro football, after the terrific New England Patriots drug problem that arose the very day after they lost the Super Bowl. Somehow or other that month, attorney Richard Emory of the ACLU got himself all over the sports pages, saying that mandatory drug testing violates the Fourth Amendment's prohibition against illegal sear-

Dick Young took out passionately against "advice offered by professors of law to self-professed freedom writers." Young had said this a thousand times before, and here was an urgent occasion to repeat it again: any time they say "Constitutional rights," that's a *dead* giveaway that they're secret drug fiends, and they all ought to be piss-tested in public, and then taken out and shot. "The soft approach has not worked," Young reminded us sports fans again. "Punishment, severe punishment, is the only deterrent. The new generation of druggies has proven it is too dumb to do what is good for it."

And that's where the nationwide drugtesting debate was in early February, when Joel Youngblood's drug problem suddenly reared its ugly head. The problem announced itself right around Groundhog Day, with a phone call to Youngblood's agent, Dick Moss, from Giants owner Al Rosen. Was Joel ready

The clean athlete who refuses to submit to drug tests can look like a *druggie*.

ches. Of course this concept was far too abstruse for most sports fans—"What search? They just wantcha to piss in a cup!"—and Emory didn't help things any by suddenly switching sports in midstream: "Baseball," he ringingly declared, "is as American as apple pie, and if baseball accepts illegal searches, then everybody accepts it."

At the New York Daily *News*, young sports scribe Michael Katz took Emory's weird knuckleball of a quote, and smote it into a towering high fly. In a fretful piece titled "DRUG TESTING FLOUTS CIVIL LIBERTIES," Katz fretted: "There is a great danger of the clean athlete with a social conscience refusing to submit to invasion of his privacy, and looking like a 'druggie'."

Young Katz' pop fly thwopped squarely into the mitt of venerable New York Post sports scribe Dick Young, who 20 years ago was demanding the defenstration of Joe Namath from all pro football on account of the truly evil drugs-culture-Fu Manchu which Namath was flaunting, the year the Jets won the Super Bowl. Young has gotten even more committed to mandatory decency with time, and of course he regards piss-testing as a holy crusade against anyone who looks or sounds like anyone who's ever thumbed their noses at him—such as bearded young Michael Katz over at the News (and formerly with the lickspittle-liberal New York Times).

So in the very next day's edition of the Post,

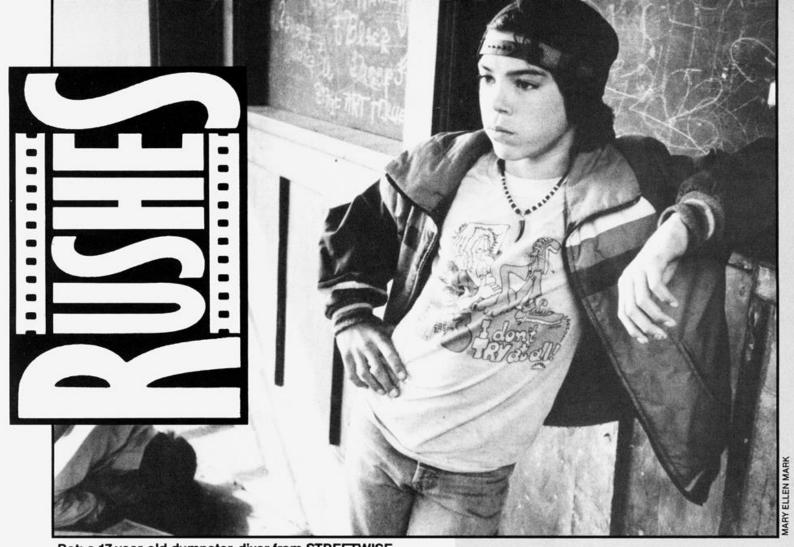
to sign the urine-testing clause Rosen wanted him to put in his new three-year contract with the Giants, Moss was asked: yes or no?

Which was sort of abrupt of Al Rosen, Dick Moss told the San Francisco Chronicle sports scribes later. 'Way last fall, right after the baseball season ended, Moss had routinely negotiated Youngblood's new contract, a fairly standard deal for a standard player, with the Giants, who had signed it. Then around Christmas, out of the blue, owner Rosen had called Moss to ask if Joel would be nice enough to tack on a clause to that contract, agreeing to submit to a few drug-urine tests over the coming season.

"I asked him if there was some problem with Joel," Moss told the scribes later. "He said absolutely not, that he just wanted it as a precedent" for other players. Makes sense, right? If veteran players who've never had a breath of a dope scandal in their careers, like Joel Youngblood, would only declare their allegiance to correct moral conduct by publicly accepting piss-testing, then those secret druggies who so desperately need drug testing can't very well hold out against it, can they?

This noble, humanitarian endeavor has a pretty shitty side to it, though, if you think about it just a little bit. If Youngblood were to volunteer for drug testing, then most sports fans would assume forever that he was some

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Rat: a 17-year-old dumpster-diver from STREETWISE.

ALTERNATIVES Jim Poling

STREETWISE

(NEW WORLD VIDEO)

y letting his camera and microphones roam as free as his subjects, director Martin Bell has captured something very powerful in this slice of life and death documentary filmed on the streets of Seattle. It's an unflinching portrait of a handful of baby-faced urchins, most of whom seem blissfully unaware they're being photographed yet never fail to turn on the crooked charm for the sake of the camera. For a short time they almost see themselves as movie stars while they sell drugs, pick up tricks, and relate childhood stories of burglary, arson, theft, abortion, and murder. These aren't mere juvenile delinquents, they're munchkin gangsters, one of whom, while visiting his "whore" in a girl's home, impresses her with a story of how he's going to break his friend out of prison the next day. He comes across like a tiny **Humphrey Bogart and while that story** is never followed up on, I wouldn't doubt it if he actually managed to pull off a jailbreak. For all the horror stories these runaways have to tell, they're outdone by the numbing indifference of their parents: a 13-year old hooker visits her mother and dissolves into tears when she tells of how her stepfather sexually abused her as a baby, to which Mom retaliates, "That's his way of handling things and you have to admit, after I spoke with him about it he never did it again." There's Erin who seems to be the core of the movie as well as her friend's lives. She's one of the best liked and the toughest having been on the street for years and only recently celebrated her fourteenth birthday. She also has the most stable relationship with her mother but the naivete of both is staggering: Erin's already spent a third of her life on her back yet isn't quite sure when girls can become pregnant while her mother (who does come across as caring) is audibly proud that her daughter can make up to \$200 a day by giving blow jobs. It's the jaded

innocence of these kids that makes the film so captivating. It's astonishing to see a pimp, in one scene, talk of "checking out the schoolyards" for new girls and in the next, cuddle in his mother's arms promising to save money and not spend it on cigarettes. There are others: Rat, who eats garbage (but always from the same dumpster so he knows it's fresh), two hustlers who have a romantic makeshift marriage in an abandoned hotel and doomed punk DuWayne (to whom the film is dedicated) who visits his con-man father in prison and gets tongue-lashings for biting his nails. They both start crying when dad's futile optimism has him dreaming of the day when they can have a father/ son thrift shop in downtown Seattle to "set them both on the right track." STREETWISE is never preachy and by not having a formal narrator, remains objective. We're provoked by what we see and hear but not into feeling guilty or responsible. These kids have taken over their lives in what they feel the best, quickest, and most profitable ways, and they're not expecting anyone's help. They speak only for themselves and what they have to say is very important.



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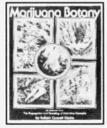


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H I G H W I T N E S S

BASEBALI

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sort of secret druggie finally admitting, after years of successful deception, that he needed this sort of "treatment." And he would also get himself and Dick Moss in deep Dutch with the Baseball Players Association, which was not about to yield up its members to mandatory drug testing without at least gaining some *quid pro quo* concessions from the owners: an extra active player on each team roster, for instance.

In fact, the Baseball Players Association had a standing grievance action before the National Labor Relations Board, contending that the owners could *not* demand urine tests of individual players, without reasonable cause to suspect them of doing dope. And up until this phone call he made to Dick Moss around Groundhog Day, owner Al rosen had said he'd be content to wait on the NLRB's decision before pursuing this piss-test clause in Youngblood's contract any further.

But nope, Rosen had been lying. On the first week in February, with the media in full cry for the universal urinalysis of all athletes in all sports, pro and amateur, Rosen asked Moss if Joel was ready to sign his bladder immediately over to management.

And Moss—obviously dwelling in some Cloud-Cuckoo-Land of San Francisco liberalism—had the nerve to flaunt his social conscience. "It puts you in the position of having to prove your innocence," he told the *Chronicle* scribes. "It's like having the police come into your home at 3 a.m. and just looking around. No reason: they just want to look around."

Which was certainly a great line—crisp, vivid, and no bleeding-heart cliches—but it sure didn't fool Al Rosen. "Forget the whole thing," the Giants owner snapped to Joel Youngblood's agent over the phone. Joel's contract was not going to be renewed, and he would not be shagging flies for the Giants in '86.

"I'm three steps to the right of Genghis Khan on these drug issues," Al Rosen bragged to the Bay Area media, when they came asking him why he was leaving Joel Youngblood out in the cold this year. And although Rosen never came out and flatly accused Youngblood of being a secret doper, speculation was necessarily rife for weeks afterward. After all, if he wasn't a secret druggie, then what conceivable reason would the Giants management have ever had for demanding that Joel Youngblood tinkle in a bottle, and for then firing him—punishing him, a la Dick Young—when he refused?

And don't you dare insinuate that the Giants management here—along with the management of every other proclub, baseball and football, that were demanding piss-test contracts of individual players last spring—were *really* just trying to screw up the Players Association, by getting its members

to squabble with each other over this lethal issue, and get suspicious of each other, and fall out with each other, and desert the Association, and just generally hamstring and break up and destroy that union as a union.

No, don't go talking like that. We're talking baseball here, for goodness sake. It's just a game, and piss-testing is just a case of the benevolent, well-meaning owners endeavoring to lay a little much-needed discipline on all these frisky young overpaid jocks, for their own good.

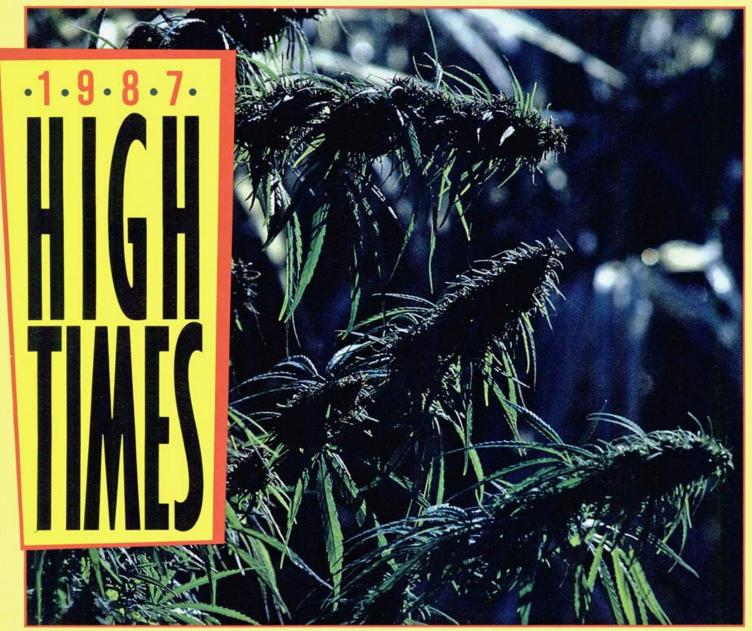
The Joel Youngblood drug crisis had a happy, even rather triumphant ending. After the Giants' management had scumbagged him like that, agent Dick Moss took his lad into labor arbitration. The Players Association's attorneys were careful to say nothing about it to the press, and even Al Rosen and the Giants kept mercifully shut about it. (Good outfielders don't grow on trees.) By the time Joel's grievance came up before the NLRB. just before the regular season started, his seven-day-wonder "drug problem" had been erased from the memory of most sports scribes; and so when the NLRB arbitrators agreed that yes, he had been scumbagged, and yes, the Giants would have to honor their original three-year contract with him, and no. he didn't have to put up with any damn-fool drug testing, Joel Youngblood's former drug problem grabbed about two inches of copy on all the sports pages.

All in all, by refusing to submit to drug testing, Joel Youngblood did a damn sight better than one particular other jock who submitted to it proudly, and developed a serious life-long drug problem in consequence

'MARQUETTE HAS DRUG WOES," sports-page headlines were proclaiming coast to coast, all the second week of February. And what was their drug problem? Why, an unidentified "source" had revealed to the Racine, Wisconsin Journal-Times that a certain junior forward on the top-grade Marquette basketball team had been urinanalyzed for drugs no fewer than five times last season! Armed with this shocking disclosure, the decent Journal-Times sports scribes had pierced the school's "confidentiality" veil, identified by name the player involved, and confirmed that he'd been dope-tested five times last year, and come up clean on every single test. This was interpreted everywhere, seriously, as proof that the good Jesuits of Marquette have a grievous "drug problem" on their hands, and that if that particular kid (whose name we will not run here) ever makes it to the pros, he'll need to be watched as closely as Micheal Ray Richardson.

Obviously, if either the Marquette people or this kid had had the guts and the brains to refuse piss-testing out front, neither of them would ever have developed any drug problem. But nobody ever thinks that far ahead, and once you've got a drug problem in sports, you've got it for life. By God, you might just as well really be a junkie! ●

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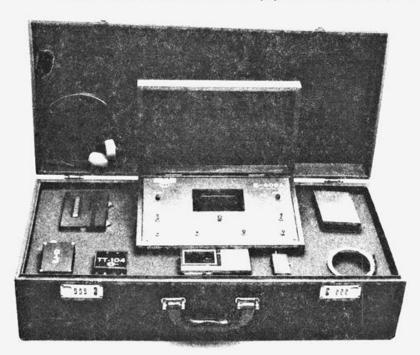
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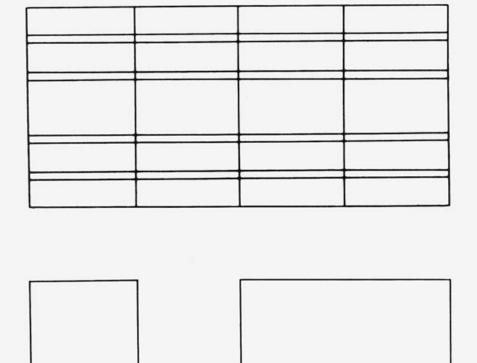
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Nursery Sea of Green 10'x 10' 2'x 4'24 hours per day. Layout of Plant Placement.

NEEDED:

- 4 10'x 20" Gray Plastic Trays
- 4 Sheets Grow-Dan Cubes (98 per sheet)
- 1 20' Piece .012 Vinyl to Line Floor and Wall
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Nursery Candleabra 10" x 10" A or B 24hrs. per day. Layout of Plant Placement.

NEEDED:

1 ft.2

2 Color Matcher 75's 2 10" x 20" x Gray Tray 2 sheets GroVan Cubes, (59 per sheet)

1 5' Piece .012 Vinyl to line floor B for curtain

1'x 2' Space in 10" x 20" Trays

ical yields range from a low of .25 oz per budlet, to a high of 1.5 oz per budlet.

There are two basic environmental determinants of plant growth: energy and matter. The energy is mostly from light in the photosynthetically active range; the matter is water, CO2, fertilizer and hor-

mones. So to get the optimum yield of up to 1/2 lb per day, the other factors must be considered also.

Lighting is a fundamental factor. An efficient lighting set-up for a 10"x10" flowering room would be a 1000 watt phosphor halide from overhead with a 7'

paraboloid reflector, and four 250w UHPS corner side lights. The large paraboloid from overhead covers a large area efficiently and uniformly. Side lighting is beneficial because it reaches bottom leaves, increases the light absorption area, and minimizes reflective losses. Corner lighting is beneficial because the overhead reflector approximates a circle, but most rooms are square; so the corners are typically the most light deprived. UHPS light is especially beneficial at the flowering stage because of the extra red compared to regular HPS. However, UHPS or HPS light by itself is an incomplete spectrum for most plant varieties; that is why halide and sodium light is combined. The phosphor halide has a better spectrum for horticulture and more uniform lighting (compared to the clear halide); it also has more diagonal radiation so it is good for supplementing sodium light. To get the same yield with overhead conventional lighting would require two 1000w halides and two 1000w sodiums. Shallow hoods do not contain the light as well as deep hoods, but shallow reflectors would be required to mix halide and HPS light coming from overhead.

Watering can be accomplished by a number of methods such as drip irrigation, wick action from bottom watering, or aeroponic NFT.

CO2 is beneficial. However, with this technique, I would only bother to use it in the flowering room since that is where most of the growth takes place. Plants need CO2 only during light-on periods.

Once the plantlet starts growing, fertilize with something like12-45-10 NPK until growth slows significantly. During these early stages, if you want to fertilize organically, try 2-3-1 worm castings. At the time the plantlets are put into the bud cycle, you may wish to hasten flowering by a foliar spraying of I-AAA (no more than 1/10th of a gram per gallon of water); and once more a week later. Growth should be vigorous for about the first five weeks of budding. The faster the growth, the more fertilizer required. After growth slows substantially, phase in organic soluble fertilizers like worm castings and high phosphorous bat guano for a couple weeks. (It is important not to confuse worm castings, which is pure worm shit, with worm humus, which includes worm food and fibre.) Then flush out for the last week or two with half-strength pineapple juice. I think you will find the produce very good-tasting with excellent bouquet!

The "Sea of Green" is to flower bud production what the assembly line is to the automobile production. However, it does not work with all genetic varieties. I would not recommend using this technique with Mexican and Thai varieties which have a long and predetermined growth/bud cycle.

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C A S E

continued from page 80

independent of federal precedent. In fact, a state decision will only be immune to Supreme Court review if the decision clearly and plainly states that the holding is based on independent and adequate state grounds. *Michigan v. Long*, 463 U.S. 1032 (1983).

My first suggestion is that a lawyer going into state court should rely only upon state law to argue his or her defense. If no satisfactory precedent exists in the state itself, look to other state constitutions and find a favorable interpretation of a similar or identical provision. Researching state constitutions is not as difficult or time consuming as many lawyers think. A great book for assistance in this research, edited by B. Sachs, is entitled Constitutions of the United States: National and State; Fundamental Liberties and Rights-A Fifty State Index. I also heartily recommend a book by a fellow named Swindler, Sources and Documents of the United States Constitutions. It's a ten volume organized approach to legislative history which can be tremendously helpful to any attorney needing to formulate a persuasive policy argument to support a favorable construction of the state constitution.

Of course, there are occasions when a lawyer must cite to the United States Constitution or federal case law. Point out that the federal law is merely "persuasive." In a law review article on this topic, Mr. Justice Carson from the Oregon Supreme Court wrote, "Beware of using federal cases and saying they compel a given conclusion. They may, but the point here is that if they are good cases for logic and reasoning, then use them, but do not say they compel the state court to reach its decision. The United States Supreme Court will reverse whenever it finds that the state court erred in interpreting federal law. Now this is true even though the state may have relied upon its own constitution." Carson, "Last Things Last": A Methodological Approach to Legal Argument in State Courts (Appendix prepared by Ronald K.L. Collins), 19 Willamette L.J. 641, 654 (1983).

Mr. Justice Fortas concurred with the result of the majority decision in Duncan v. Louisiana, 391 U.S. 145 (1968), which held that the right to jury trial in criminal cases guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment is also guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to defendants tried in state court. Mr. Justice Fortas providently warned, however, against the opinion's potential implication that state courts are also bound by all the ancillary rules which govern the right to jury trial in federal courts. "The opinion does not command us rigidly and arbitrarily to impose the exact pattern of federal proceedings upon the fifty states," he cautioned, concluding that, "Our constitution sets up a federal union, not a monolith."

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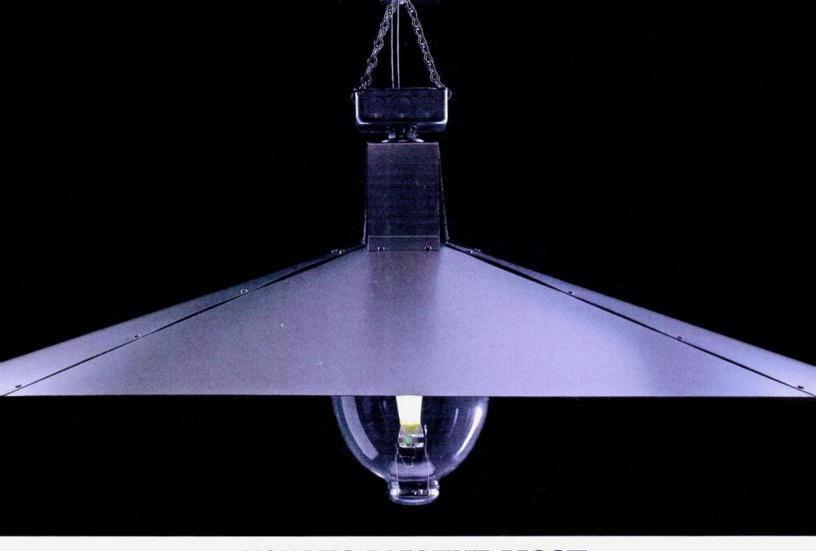


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Specifications and Prices

System A. 1000-watt Super Halide Sylvania MS 1000, clear or coated bulb, your choice of reflector (45 in. recommended) \$199.00 System B. 1000-watt highpressure sodium LU 1000 Sylvania bulb, your choice of reflector (45 in. recommended) \$265.00

Bulbs only MS 1000 BU clear Sylvania \$62.00 MS 1000 C/BU coated \$62.00 MS 400 Sylvania \$45.00

High-pressure sodium LU 1000 Sylvania \$69.95 High-pressure sodium LU 400

Sylvania \$45.00 Complete line of accessories.

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System			
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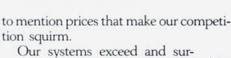
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at their optimum 3 running tempera-

High Times

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